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POLITICAL.

Gen. John A. Logan on Grant's Achievements.

Mass Convention of New-England Colored Men.

A View of the Political Situation in Louisiana.

The Truth About the Speakers of the Assembly.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, on the Stump for Grant.

The Republican National Committee.

Advices from Kansas and Florida received by the Republican National Committee are of an encouraging character. The Republican Party in Kansas is strongly organized, and there is every indication that Grant and Wilson will carry the State by a handsome majority.

In Florida there is a want of harmony on local issues between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. This difference has the appearance at present of being irreconcilable, and will so help materially the chances—already good—of the Republican Party in November next. An immense amount of correspondence was dispatched at the Fifth-avenue Hotel head-quarters on Saturday.

The roll of names to the call of the Veterans' Committee in Pittsburg Sept. 17, received many accessions during the day. Its mammoth dimensions are rapidly increasing. Yesterday being Sunday the head-quarters were desolate. Today Secretary Wm. E. Chandler is expected from Philadelphia to resume his duties.

Rumored Attempt to Create Another Ring.

The latest gossip in political circles is that strong efforts are to be made by reconstructed, regenerated, or, more properly, reanimated Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Matt. Brennan, to nominate Charles Loew for Mayor of New-York. This is understood by politicians to be an attempt to form another Ring in this City.

The union of the Sheriff's, the Mayor's, and the County Clerk's offices would thus be secured, and a strong combination be established through the patronage of the three offices. Fortunately there is but little chance of the success of this attempt to raise a new Ring. That the effort should be made, however, is significant that such men as Sheriff Brennan and his *confrères* will bear silent watching.

Logan on Grant.

Gen. John A. Logan's first campaign speech in Illinois was made at Cairo last week. From it we quote a brief but eloquent passage. He said: "Take the achievements of the Republican and Democratic Parties and compare them, and then ask yourself, as an honest man: In which of them must I repose my confidence? Grant, by his achievements, perpetuated your inheritance of free government. He gave you grander achievements than any other nation can boast of. He gave you more history and brighter pages than was ever given to any nation before. Then I say, examine these things and say whether you can find a better President or truer man to the interests of this country than Gen. Grant. He has been a true man to the whole people. He has been true to the North and true to the South; true to the East and true to the West. He has been true to the laboring man and the merchant, the banker and mechanic, and I ask the capitalist who deals in his hundreds of thousands of stocks and bonds, as well as the mechanic, who has only his home, if he wants our financial system changed so as to depreciate and render speculative the price of property. Examine it in this light and see if you can better yourself by change. Will you stand by and see a man who has done as much for the land as Gen. Grant has, and his followers, put down by vituperation and spit upon by the enemies of the Union, that we soldiers will be expected to ask pardon for having done that which we are now so proud of? Shall rebels rule and loyal men be silent? Is that the hope of the people of this country? No, my countrymen, I don't think all the work that has been done by the Republican Party in the last ten years is to be in vain. I do not believe that liberty has been given to four millions of people in vain. I do not believe that our extended civilization and expanded country, with its commercial and educational facilities, is to stand still today and turn back the wheels of time until we get to where the Democratic Party ceases and the Republican Party commences."

Mass Convention of New-England Colored Men.

A movement has been made by colored citizens of Boston in favor of a grand mass convention of the colored men of New-England, to be held in that city at an early day. A preliminary address already issued by them says: "The reason prompting this extraordinary action is seen in the peculiar position that we, the colored people of America, now occupy. Many of us, even in New-England, will for the first time be called upon to exercise, in a national election, the highest right of freemen, that of casting our votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, a right secured by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and which will only be continued to us by the Republican Party, which originated and adopted these amendments despite the utmost efforts of their opponents. In choosing a President, therefore, it is our duty to know that we have selected one true to the principles nearest our hearts, and in Gen. Grant we have one who is in sympathy with and will enforce to the letter and spirit all the rights and immunities vouchsafed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country."

A Quadrangular Fight in Louisiana.

There are now four tickets for State officers in Louisiana, and there is danger that the number will be increased before November. There is, first, the regular Republican ticket, with William Pitt Kellogg at its head. Next, there is the new-born combination, with Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback for Governer, which hopes to win success through his influence with the colored voters. Third comes the regular Democratic ticket, with McEvery as standard-bearer, which enrolls nearly all the old enemies of freedom and the Union. Last is the "Liberal Party," headed by Penn and Young, of which the New-Orleans *National Republican* says: "What the word liberal means in connection with this party it would be very difficult to say. It appears to be a combination of men who would like to hold public office, mixed with other men who fancy that nothing can be done aright unless done in accordance with their notion."

Hon. Jacob Mueller Speaks for Grant.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, by request, addressed his German fellow-citizens in Cleveland, on Thursday night last. The *Leader* prefaces its report of the speech with this statement: "Mr. Mueller speaks from a purely independent stand-point, acknowledging only one obligation in political matters, which he says is 'to be true to my country and to my people.' Although having some personal objection to Gen. Grant, he thinks that 'his renomination was the honest desire of the large majority of Republicans, and especially of business men, farmers and workingmen, and thinks his reelection essential to the continued prosperity of the country.' His opinions, candid as they are, cannot fail to have great influence not only with the Germans of this city and elsewhere, but with all who shall have heard or read them. In concluding his speech Mr. Mueller said: "I do not consider the Presidential election an object for experimental purposes—the woe and weal of the people is too much involved therein. More than three hundred millions of our national debt have been paid under the present Administration, our industry and commerce have been revived, the credit and good name of the nation preserved, and corresponding wages have been secured for labor. Have we been doing too well, and have we become so haughty that we must absolutely change the certain for the uncertain? Shall we forcibly destroy the fruits of our political life and activity during the last twenty years, and strike out the record of our past political life? Shall we today lead our countrymen to the camp of the slaveholders' Democracy, after striving and endeavoring for many years with all our energy to keep them from it? I, for my part, cannot do it, and if I stood entirely alone, vanity, ambition, or egotism could never betray me to grasp at popularity, or misuse popularity for personal purposes. I have grown too old to begin it now. Therefore I stand today, as I always have done, by my inmost conviction, and, as I certainly believe, on the side of progress. Others may think otherwise, but all I say: *Videant Consules, nec Respublica detrimentum capiat.* Let everyone see that no harm befall the Republic."

Speakers of the Assembly.

It is the habit of the Greeleyites to claim all the Republican Ex-Speakers of the Assembly of this State for their Presidential candidate. The preposterous claim is thus set aside by the Albany *Express*: "Since the formation of the Republican Party it has elected nine men Speakers of the Assembly, viz.: Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Henry J. Raymond, Thomas G. Alvord, George G. Hoskins, Lyman Tremain, Edmund L. Pitts, T. C. Callicott, T. G. Younglove, and Henry Smith. One of these is dead. Of the other eight, three are for Greeley, and five are for Grant. The Greeleyites are Littlejohn and Alvord, candidates for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and Callicott, the man who sold out his party in 1863, and who is now managing editor of the *Argus*. Hoskins, Tremain, Pitts, Younglove and Smith are for Grant, as is also Robert H. Pruyn, who was Speaker in 1854. Hon. N. S. Elderkin, who was Speaker in 1850, and who has always been a Democrat, is reported as being decidedly opposed to Greeley. With the exception of Horatio Seymour, he is, we believe, the only other living Ex-Speaker whom we have not mentioned, with the exception of Hitchman, the Tammanyite, who is, of course, for Greeley."

Hon. George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey.

Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, N. J., declines a nomination for re-election to Congress this Fall, his business interests and engagements being such as to render this course imperative. In making the announcement the Newark *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Halsey gives a warm and unwavering support to the representatives of the Republican Party, Grant and Wilson, and that as Chairman of the State Republican Committee he will spare no effort for the whole ticket. But his home business is such that it would involve a serious sacrifice should he serve another term in Congress."

An Easy Thing to Do.

Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, whom the *Tribune* claimed as for Greeley, made a forcible and convincing speech in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, at Portsmouth, a few nights ago. The editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle* says that the same evening a Democratic acquaintance said to him: "Rollins made a good speech, and no mistake," adding, after a brief pause, "but there, how easy it is to make a good Republican speech! A man can go straight ahead; there's nothing to dodge!"

Nominations for the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second District of Cayuga County have nominated Elijah E. Brown for re-election to the Assembly. In the First District of St. Lawrence County Darius A. Moore is again the Republican candidate, and in the Second District Dolphus S. Lynde has also been honored with a nomination.

The State Veterans' Convention.

Col. R. Tyler, of Cochecton, Col. A. J. Clements, of Liberty, and Maj. E. L. Sproat, of Monticello, are the delegates from Sullivan County to the Veteran Convention at Utica.

Niagara County sends to the same gathering, Capt. A. P. Stetson, Isaac Ellis, and Col. J. B. Baker from the First District, and Col. Ben. Flagler, Capt. Bailey, and Capt. D. L. Pitcher from the Second District.

Hon. William A. Ferry Opposes Greeley.

Hon. Wm. A. Ferry, who was late a Democratic candidate for Congress in Western Michigan, refuses to support Greeley, and advocates the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket. In a recent letter alluding to the Louisville Convention he says: "I still am daily receiving assurances of interest in this movement. From Ionia County an earnest Democrat sent for twenty posters that he wants to circulate, and I learn otherwise that the sympathies of the best Democrats are with us. I hear very little now of denunciation. The interest taken in it is formidable to Greeleyites, because they are made aware of it in all parts of the district."

The Democratic Party in Michigan.

The Detroit *Post* says that the recent straight Democratic Convention in Wayne County, Michigan, showed considerable strength in its numbers, and still more in the spirit and purpose of those taking part. There was an evident determination to make as good a fight as possible against the Greeley combination, and reports from various parts of the county indicated large defections among the old-line Democrats from the bargain and sale arrangement. A ticket for county officers and member of Congress was placed in nomination. The candidate for Congress, Mr. Lester R. Brown, of Van Buren, has been County Superintendent of Schools in Wayne County ever since the office was instituted, and has run sufficiently well to show that he is personally popular in his own party. William E. Warner, of Van Buren; Robert V. Briggs, of Wyandotte, and W. W. Wheaton, of Detroit, were chosen delegates to the Louisville Convention. The Detroit *Free Press*, the old Democratic organ, now a Greeley "newspaper," refused to publish the call for the Convention even as a paid advertisement.

Conventions on Wednesday.

Several important political State Conventions are to be held on Wednesday, 21st inst. The list is as follows:

New York Republican State Convention in Utica.

Connecticut Republican State Convention in Hartford.

Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines.

South Carolina Republican State Convention in Columbia.

Arkansas Republican State Convention in Little Rock.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville.

Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City.

Ohio Labor Reform State Convention in Columbus.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Club, Sixteenth Assembly District—Appointment of Officers and Delegates.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, held on Saturday evening, at No. 230 Third-avenue, the following gentlemen were elected as officers and delegates to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Utica, Tuesday, Aug. 20: President, Charles E. Brehm; Vice-President, Thomas Bittridge; Secretary, Lieut. John C. Slyman; Treasurer, Andrew Wilson. Delegates—Capt. M. Cregan, Charles E. Brehm, John W. Hamilton. Alternates—Lieut. Alfred Bugbee, Joseph A. Flynn, John Longrigg.

The Tammany-Liberal Republican-Democratic Ratification Meeting.

Today the Executive Committee appointed by the Conference Committee of various political organizations, to make the final arrangements for a mass-meeting, on Sept. 12, to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown, meet at Tammany Hall. Reports of the various sub-committees on speakers, halls, &c., will be received and acted upon. It is understood that the Committee on Halls have decided to hold the meeting in Union-square. The Academy of Music could not be secured, and it is proposed to build, at an expense of $2,000, a wigwam opposite the Everett House, capable of holding 3,000 people. The Committee have refused the tender of both Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. The speakers invited to address the meeting, among others, are Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, William S. Groesbeck, Senator Trumbull, Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, Col. A. K. McClure, Pennsylvania; Gov. Hendricks, George H. Pendleton, Frank Bird, of Massachusetts, and W. N. Saunders, the Maryland colored man.

The Greeley Head-Quarters.

There has been an absence of animation at the Liberal Republican National Committee's head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, since the North Carolina election. The "Conservative" defeat seems to have acted upon the politicians here like an extinguisher. Ethan Allen, Chairman, appears to have lost energy. He endeavors to escape from the *ennui* of his position by a weekly flight to Long Branch, where he recruits for a day or two. There was an absence on Saturday of the usual crowd of office-hunting politicians who usually infest the Committee rooms. They desert a sinking ship. Judge Jasper W. Johnson, Secretary of the Committee, by means of a constant perusal of the bogus dispatches of a Democratic victory in North Carolina, received a few days after the election, manages to keep himself in a cheerful mood. There is a great want of the necessary funds to pay expenses here, and if the treasury of the Committee continues in its present impoverished state, it is probable the Greeley tracts on hand will remain unmailed indefinitely, unless Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, or some other Liberal Republican or Democratic Senator, lends a hand at franking.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Returns from Eighty-Nine Counties—Caldwell's Majority 2,208 in the State.

We present this morning the official vote of North Carolina in all the counties of the State but three. Of the counties not in an official form, Currituck gives Merrimon a reported majority of 410, and Hertford gives Caldwell a majority of 70. Allowing Hyde, which is the only county not reported, to have voted as in 1870, Merrimon would have a majority there of 125. The total vote in the counties officially reported is 192,987, of which Caldwell has 97,830 and Merrimon 95,157, giving Caldwell a majority of 2,673. Deducting from this Merrimon's majority of 465 in the three counties which are unofficially given leaves Caldwell a clear majority of 2,208 in the State.

A comparison with the vote of 1870 shows an increase of 19,924 in the total vote, of which the Republicans have 13,796, and the Democrats 6,128, leaving the Republicans a net gain of 7,668. An examination of the table will show that the Republican gains have been uniform throughout the State, thus proving that the victory could not have been won had not the white voters of the western counties joined with the colored voters of the east to keep the State out of the hands of the Democrats. The vote also shows that with anything approaching a fair apportionment the Legislature would have been largely Republican, and the fact that there is an adverse majority is only proof that the popular will has been denied expression by that gerrymandering of the State to which the last Democratic Legislature resorted in order to maintain their legislative supremacy.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	1872 Caldwell	1872 Merrimon	1870 Phillips	1870 Shipp
Alamance	1015	1270	1043	788
Alexander	889	545	247	504
Alleghany	184	339	158	377
Anson	1019	1191	986	1082
Ashe	761	752	698	791
Beaufort	1565	1331	1346	1505
Bertie	1514	949	1391	867
Bladen	1448	1208	1223	1115
Brunswick	708	711	719	720
Buncombe	1114	1538	981	1436
Burke	683	853	693	803
Cabarrus	811	1161	851	963
Caldwell	332	829	251	638
Camden	554	562	526	623
Carteret	739	1062	821	881
Caswell	1456	1415	251	637
Catawba	426	1261	141	1043
Chatham	1683	1774	1124	1861
Cherokee	433	486	304	522
Chowan	742	576	692	603
Clay	142	252	174	218
Cleveland	547	1099	314	1212
Columbus	1883	1890	487	937
Craven	2708	1146	2764	1500
Cumberland	1883	1890	1671	1741
Currituck	....	....	827	846
Dare	270	232	168	265
Davidson	1516	1384	1150	1216
Davie	662	826	683	762
Duplin	1035	1750	952	1505
Edgecombe	3452	1474	2878	776
Franklin	1560	1470	1437	1379
Forsythe	1115	1033	1014	954
Gaston	688	927	696	958
Gates	512	754	356	744
Granville	2665	1976	2368	2008
Greene	947	783	1006	794
Guilford	1831	1849	1717	1793
Halifax	3640	1667	3230	1347
Harnett	698	778	562	840
Haywood	420	749	461	723
Henderson	716	505	555	403
Hertford	....	....	273	297
Hyde	....	....	629	754
Iredell	994	1738	404	1263
Jackson	116	564	229	587
Johnston	1374	1481	1212	1709
Jones	639	559	559	519
Lenoir	1270	944	1284	911
Lincoln	706	903	510	822
Macon	130	655	246	530
Madison	641	635	489	510
Martin	1048	1035	1107	1116
McDowell	519	706	551	599
Mecklenburg	2261	2511	1936	2161
Mitchell	628	195	471	280
Montgomery	653	475	545	481
Moore	881	1055	791	1113
Nash	1284	1293	788	980
New-Hanover	3614	2261	2914	2027
Northampton	1990	1095	1800	959
Onslow	492	892	368	788
Orange	1321	1995	991	1708
Pamlico	358	446	New County.	
Pasquotank	1053	657	920	837
Perquimans	910	642	795	656
Person	819	1101	765	1092
Pitt	1775	1782	1754	1752
Polk	340	224	360	189
Randolph	1389	1964	2242	1280
Richmond	1309	1010	1162	836
Robeson	1583	1631	1623	1685
Rockingham	1301	1653	1143	1590
Rowan	1118	1655	973	1459
Rutherford	1013	727	1134	898
Sampson	1434	1697	945	1397
Stanley	366	646	452	598
Stokes	850	904	560	989
Surry	838	989	502	1001
Swain	29	332	New County.	
Transylvania	204	379	149	367
Tyrrel	347	391	328	429
Union	631	1022	634	788
Wake	3843	3269	3504	3112
Warren	2380	1107	2206	873
Washington	917	492	798	561
Watauga	353	435	268	500
Wayne	1949	1749	1785	1764
Wilkes	1294	1084	911	913
Wilson	1152	1319	948	1191
Yadkin	866	758	511	879
Yancey	382	503	245	596
Total	97830	95157	84034	89029

NEW-JERSEY.

Debate Between Colored Orators in Plainfield.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17.—In pursuance of an agreement between Rev. John D. Bagwell, of this city, and Mr. Solon Johnson, of Virginia, colored orators—the former in support of Grant, and the latter in support of Greeley—a discussion took place this evening at an outdoor meeting of the citizens of this city, without distinction of party. The subject was: "The issues of the Presidential campaign in relation to colored voters, and why the colored voters should support Grant and the Republican Party." Rev. Mr. Bagwell handled his opponent in a masterly manner, and in the argument completely annihilated him. A few more such converts to Greeley as Mr. Solon Johnson sent to our City by the Democratic-Liberal-Republican-or-anything party, will greatly increase the vote for Grant.

A FALSEHOOD CONTRADICTED.

Congressman De Large Denies the Report that He Had Declared for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—The statement of the New-York *World*, of the 13th inst., that I had written a letter declaring myself in favor of Horace Greeley is false and malicious.

R. C. DE LARGE,

Member of Congress, Second Congressional District, South Carolina.

The Steamer Colombia in Distress.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, Aug. 7.—The steamship Rising Star reports on her outward passage, July 27, that she was boarded by the first officer of the American steamer Colombia, then lying at anchor at Castle Island, who reported that she was a stern-paddle river-boat, bound from New-Orleans to Santa Martha; that she had been out fifty days the former port, and was out of provisions. She drew only three feet of water, and her hull being forty feet above the water line, she could run only in a smooth sea and calm weather. She had encountered a succession of strong winds most of the time, and she had been driven about the keys of Crooked Island Passage for several weeks. All hands were well. The Rising Star supplied her with provisions.

On the 13th of August Andre Boyer, a passenger on board the Rising Star, and a native of France, aged 23 years, jumped overboard. The engines were reversed and a boat lowered, but he sank before assistance could reach him.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic Game of Brag Exposed.

Gen. Hartranft and the State Ticket—Buckalew and His Record—The November Prospect—Democrats Who Will Not Vote for Greeley.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

Searching through Pennsylvania for those myriads of Greeley Republicans, Col. McClure has called from the depths of his imagination to people the State, is the same in result as chasing will-o'-the-wisps—you can never put your hand upon them. In Philadelphia there are none of any consequence it is readily admitted, but you are assured that if you will penetrate the interior counties you will find it exceedingly difficult to find anybody who is not enthusiastically for "Honest Horace," and impatiently waiting for an opportunity to vote him into the Presidency. Furthermore, it must be admitted that McClure getting, in his fancy, into the back counties, becomes precise, and names the townships or school districts where his multitudes can be found.

THE GAME OF BRAG.

Very pleasant and highly profitable would be these magnificent prospects which McClure is spreading out before his friends, were it not for the fact that interior Pennsylvania has an able and vigilant Republican Press. No county is without its local newspaper, many of them have several, and McClure's romances reaching them in time are instantly exploded. As an example, I cite the story that has floated through the Greeley Press, that in Wright Township, Luzerne County, there is but one Republican who will vote for Grant. The author of this was given as one R. P. Schoonover, and it was so full of details that it seemed difficult to deny, yet now comes the Scranton *Republican* with an item saying that on Monday night a Grant and Wilson Club was formed at Penobscot, Wright Township, over fifty voters signing the roll and giving the names of the officers who were elected. That was the end of that story. Hundreds of just such cases might be cited if space allowed, but as it will not I must generalize by stating the undeniable fact that all over the State the Republican Clubs have more names on the rolls than they ever had in any previous contest. In many townships there are some Republicans who have gone over to Greeley, but these losses are a great deal more than made up by accessions from the Democracy. McClure knows all this, undoubtedly, as well as any one, but he continues his game of brag, and industriously arrays his mythical hosts of Greeleyites with the hope that thereby he can create that stampede from Grant which was expected to follow naturally and inevitably from the nomination of Greeley. McClure believes apparently in shadows as effective political weapons, and that the substitution of show for substance amounts to the same thing. In Philadelphia his "Liberal Republican" head-quarters, in Walnut-street, just above Ninth, far eclipse both the Republican and Democratic head-quarters in outward display. He has the entire first floor of a large building, and the huge front windows are ornamented with portraits of Greeley and Brown, which being of large size, and not disgraces to art, as these things usually are, naturally attract passers-by. In addition he has a huge American flag stretched across the street, with the names of his candidates appended. Thus attracting the curious, he has his rooms handsomely fitted up for their accommodation, and they generally have a few loungers, who, it is said, are mostly Democrats. All this seems trivial, but it is really important as showing the game the apostates are playing. The Republican Committee has modest second-floor rooms at No. 716 Walnut-street, and the Democratic Committee burrows in the privacy of the Washington Hotel. These two bodies are doing all the legitimate political work which is being done in directing the campaign; but the handful of "Liberals" who, with the exception of McClure, have no voice whatever in the management of affairs and have nothing to do but vote the Democratic ticket, yet have the most obtrusive and expensive head-quarters. It is a part of the fraudulent pretense that Liberal Republicanism is something distinct from Democracy, and as such it is regarded and laughed at by the Republicans.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

This ostentatious display is more hurtful to the Republican cause than no boastings of the existence of hosts of Greeleyites which everybody knows do not exist. The danger to the Republican Party does not come from Greeleyism, but from a war upon the State ticket, which is as unjustifiable as it is destitute of proper motives. In my last I said so much upon this subject that it is only necessary to add that the Press of the State is now very generally speaking of this war as it deserves. Gen. Hartranft was greeted upon his nomination with a storm of calumny that for a time arrayed a considerable portion of the Republican Press against him, and there is no doubt that had the election occurred at any time within two months after the nomination Hartranft would have been defeated by many thousands. But gradually the truth emerged, and now only the Philadelphia *Press* and one or two other Republican journals fail to see how baseless were all the charges against Hartranft. The Germantown *Telegraph* reflects the present general opinion in this paragraph, which I find copied in some of the papers which originally opposed Hartranft:

The honest truth has compelled us to say that so far as we have seen, the opposition to Gen. Hartranft is alone based on fabrications—that there is not a solitary charge of a feather's weight bearing against his fitness, his integrity, and his general character to fill with ability, usefulness and dignity, the gubernatorial chair. Since he has been Auditor-General he has raised the credit of the State, simply from his honest, resolute determination to collect the State's dues, no matter who the debtors were. In carrying out this policy he has brought over one thousand suits, and has prosecuted them with so much sternness and impartiality as to largely increase the State's income. The truth is the condition of the State Treasury has never been so cheering, nor have the records of the Auditor-General's office ever been found in such perfect order, as an inspection any day will prove them now to be; all indeed that an officer of the highest probity, of special supervising power, and personal care of an absorbing interest, can accomplish, has always been apparent in every department.

But the Republican papers which are still opposing Hartranft must necessarily have some influence, and will undoubtedly have the effect of cutting down his majority. In my last I said, or the types made me say, that Hartranft had proved to be as strong a candidate as could have been nominated. The text of the letter showed this to have been a slip of the pen or of the types, for it was also distinctly said that the vote on Congressmen at large, rather than that on Governor, would be the test of party strength. There is no Republican who claims that, under present circumstances, Hartranft can get the full party vote; but there is also none who do not claim that he can be and will be elected. The danger is not that he will be defeated, but that his reduced majority, in consequence of the baseless calumnies to which he has been subjected, will be used by the unscrupulous Greeleyites in other States, after the October election, as a sign of Republican decadence in Pennsylvania. It will be nothing of the sort, and they well know that it is not; but it will not for that reason be any the less freely used. It is always best to look facts squarely in the face, and it will do no good in the end to pretend, that with some Republican newspapers constantly arraigning him for very grave offenses, that Hartranft can poll the full party vote. He can be elected, but it will be by a majority less than that for Congressman at large, and less even than Judge Mercur, candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

While this is a danger of the contest, it is evident that if the Republicans were all heartily united for the whole State ticket, it would be elected by a majority greater than any of late years. The Democrats thought they were getting a strong man for a candidate for Governor in Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew. At the time of their nomination the war upon Hartranft was most vigorous, and their idea was that the Republicans would be kept on the defensive until the very day of election, and they be thus left in sole possession of all the advantages of attack. They have been grievously disappointed, for now, when the campaign is hardly opened, they are on the defensive, and their candidate is almost exclusively occupied before the people in trying to explain the ugly facts of his record as a Senator during the rebellion, which the Republicans are constantly charging upon him. At every Republican meeting, and in every Republican newspaper, the people are reminded that Charles R. Buckalew, as a Senator of the United States, never by any chance gave a vote or said a word in cordial support of the Government during its struggle with armed treason. Worse than that, they spread before the people the record of his votes, which prove their charges; and Buckalew, who thought he was to have a pleasant time in Republican slanders upon Hartranft, is already compelled to devote most of his time to the uncongenial and unprofitable occupation of endeavoring to explain his own deeds to the satisfaction of the people. It is not alone his course in the Senate of the United States that he must defend, but in the State Senate last Winter as well. The miners of the anthracite regions are one of the most important elements in Pennsylvania politics, and they are very generally against Buckalew because of his vote upon the "screen bill," a measure specially for their benefit. In addition, he is charged with being the candidate of the Reading Railroad, which must be damaging to him in the Schuylkill region. Very much, probably, that is said of him in this connection is not true, as it is the fashion here to suppose that every candidate belongs to some one of the great railroads of the State; but Buckalew's vote on the "screen bill" cannot be thus explained away, and that alone is enough to cost him a large part of the winning vote.

THE NOVEMBER PROSPECT.

I have attempted in this letter only to group a few facts of importance in their bearing upon the State election. In brief they amount to simply this: While the Republican candidate for Governor is weak because of the unreasoning war upon him in his own party, the Democratic candidate is still weaker because of his war record and his want of tact in the State Senate. Against a strong man, Hartranft, under present circumstances, would have but little chance; against Buckalew he has the certainty of an election. As to the Presidency, it is only a question whether Gen. Grant shall have a few thousand more or less majority. Unless the Louisville Convention shall put a straight Democrat in the field I can really see no reasonable limit to the Republican majority in this State in November. Take one or two samples of what is going to happen in case the race is between Grant and Greeley alone. Here in this city 1,200 names were obtained to the call for a Republican meeting and many of them were names of life-long Democrats. There were also many who declined to sign the call as they did not wish to publicly sever their connection with the Democratic Party, but they unequivocally declared that under no circumstances would they vote for Greeley. Away in the west the same thing is happening, for in the little borough of Ormsby, Allegheny County, seventeen Democrats have publicly declared they will not vote for Greeley, and C. D. O'Reilley, a prominent builder of East Birmingham, (now a part of Pittsburg,) who has been an influential Democrat, not only refuses to vote for Greeley, but is on the stump for Grant, and has the portrait of the hero of Appomattox printed on his business cards. And in many of the counties the Grant and Wilson Clubs already have an active membership in excess of the Grant vote of 1868, which has come exclusively from the Democratic ranks. In all these cases the recruits will probably remain steadfast to Grant, no matter what may be done at Louisville, but in addition there is a large Democratic vote in the State which will stay away from the polls, unless furnished with something more to their liking than the "boiled crow" of Baltimore. I do not believe that a candid inquirer can go into a single county in the State without finding four of such Democrats as these to one Republican who intends to vote for Greeley. There are such Republicans, but the Republican Party has been greatly strengthened by the same cause which has induced them to abandon its ranks. In fact, so marked, so general is the Democratic disgust for Greeley that Pennsylvania could easily perform this year the feat of being Democratic in October and Republican in November. All of the Democrats who intend to omit voting for Greeley will vote for Buckalew, and they are sufficiently numerous if Hartranft should be "scratched" to the extent the *Press* asserts he will be, to elect Buckalew and yet give the State to Grant by a large majority. But nothing of this sort is going to happen. Hartranft is going to have a small majority and Grant a very large one. McClure may keep his manufactory of ghostly Greeleyites industriously at work from now until election without affecting the result an iota. The trouble is his cohorts can't vote, like the army of spectres that beleagured the walls of Prague, they melt into nothingness in the light of day.

E. C.

Mass-Meetings—A Republican Address by Hon. S. Garfield, and a Greeley Address by Hon. Tom Marshall.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Last evening an immense Grant and Wilson mass-meeting was held in Birmingham, a city where a large number of rolling-mills are located, and where the great mass of skilled mechanics reside, the population being made up almost entirely of foreigners, principally Welch and English. All along the route the speakers of the evening were enthusiastically received. Every square of buildings was decorated with flags, evergreens and Chinese lanterns. The Marching Grant Club and a fine glee club were prominent features of the occasion. The announcement that Hon. S. Garfield would address the multitude was sufficient to draw an immense audience.

MR. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Hon. T. J. Bigham introduced Mr. Garfield in a short, appropriate speech, after which Mr. Garfield spoke for one hour and three quarters. He dwelt minutely on the protection of home industries and the elevation of the working people of this country. He held his audience spellbound, for they were all working people, and appreciated the arguments so eloquently laid down to them.

Gen. Negley followed Mr. Garfield, spoke at some length, and then gave way to the glee club. About 8,000 people were present.

A BAD PLATFORM.

A Greeley meeting was held in Pittsburg last evening, and Hon. Tom Marshall addressed the meeting. Before he had finished he broke down, and with him the platform, containing a large number of people, none of whom were injured.

To-morrow another plank will be put in the platform, and thereby strengthen what the Liberals in this city will have to hold their speakers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

British Claims Before the Mixed Commission—A Series of Misstatements Corrected—Payment of Claims Held by Colored Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The dispatch from this city printed in the *World* of the 16th inst., in regard to British claims pending before the Mixed Commission here, is a tissue of errors and absurdities. The amount of the claims alleged to have been presented is enormously exaggerated. The cases selected as specimen cases, in which the United States are to suffer most severely, are uniformly cases which the Supreme Court of the United States has already passed upon adversely, and there is no reasonable probability that the judgments of the Court will be overruled by the present Commission. As a set-off to the sweeping statement made in the dispatch that these claims must in part be allowed at their full amount, it is enough to say that in the claims already passed upon by the Commission, some twenty in number, the entire amount of the awards against our Government is less than two and one-half per cent. of the amount claimed in the same cases. Thus far no claims have been allowed against the United States except for property of British subjects actually taken or received by us for military use. The decisions already rendered shut out probably more than ten times the amount of the claims now pending before the Commission, and have, in effect, limited the liability of the United States to claims for which they have received full value. The cases of the ships which have so frightened the correspondent from his propriety, are comparatively few in number, and in several cases rest upon the assumption that judgments of the Prize Courts of the United States have been erroneous. Considering the uniform respect with which the judgments of those Courts have been treated by British tribunals, there is little reason to apprehend an utter and overwhelming departure from their holdings by the present Commission. It should be added that the Commission has so far been exceedingly harmonious in its action, nearly if not quite every decision having been unanimous; and that every member of the Commission has, it is believed, the entire confidence of the Governments of both nations.

PAYMENT OF COLORED CLAIMANTS.

The *Tribune* of last Friday endeavored to make a point against the Administration by charging that the recent order issued by the War Department in regard to the payment of colored claimants in the Southern States was a mere electioneering dodge, and opened the door to fraud and corruption. It laid particular emphasis on the word "discovery," in the order referring to the said claimants, and served notice that an investigation would be demanded at the hands of some future Congress, in which the same organ hopes to have a majority on its side. There is nothing in the *Tribune's* charge. The order in question was issued in obedience to a law passed under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and not vetoed by that now sound Greeley man. The word "discovery," which so frightens the *Tribune*, is found in that very law. The object of the statute is to protect ignorant colored people from the grasping claim agents in that section, who are now among the devoted friends of the Baltimore candidate.

TOBACCO RATES.

The Internal Revenue office has submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision the question whether tobacco placed in bond after the 6th of June is liable to the old or new rate of tax. The office heretofore ruled that it was subject to the old or higher rate. This having caused much dissatisfaction among manufacturers and dealers, it was deemed proper to obtain the opinion of the highest law officer of the Government in order to quiet all controversy.

CONSULAR RECOGNITIONS.

The President has recognized the following-named Consular officers, viz.: Miguel Salgar, Consul-General of Colombia, at New-York; Ricardo Morales, Consul of Colombia, at San Francisco; Edward Shippen, Consul of the Argentine Republic, at Philadelphia; Vincent Manuel Byrnes, Vice-Consul of Portugal, at Mobile, and Theodore Frothingham, Consul of Turkey, at Philadelphia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Matters in Panama—The Edgar Stewart—Latest from Carthagena, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—The United States Consul, Mr. Perry, after examining into the affairs of the filibustering steamer, Edgar Stewart, has decided to hand over the steamer to Mr. Malchor Aguere, as the attorney of Mr. Butcher, the owner. Mr. Aguero is a passenger by the Rising Star to New-York. He goes to send out a new Captain for the Edgar Stewart.

On the 23d ult. there was a spirited boat race in the harbor of Panama, between two fourteen-oared boats, severally belonging to the United States steamers Saranac and California. The run was four and a half miles, and the California's crew won in thirty-nine minutes and twenty seconds.

Ex-President Duenas, of Salvador, with sixteen Capuchin friars, who were expelled from Salvador, have arrived in Panama. Duenas embarked for Europe.

The United States steamer Wyoming is at Aspinwall. The Saranac and California are at Panama with Her Majesty's ship Chameleon.

CARTHAGENA.

The epidemic, the tomba, which closely resembles the yellow fever, still rages in Carthagena, but is not very fatal. There have been 5,500 cases, only 300 of which proved fatal. Three members of the British Consul's family were attacked with the disease soon after their arrival from England, but they have all recovered.

GUATEMALA.

A free school has been established at Quetzaltenago.

The excitement in consequence of the expulsion of the monastic orders from the Republic has subsided.

The Government have fixed the regular rate of interest at five per cent. except in cases of special loans.

The Press of Guatemala has been declared free except in cases of the abuse of freedom.

SALVADOR.

A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered and frustrated. The ringleaders were Archbishop Pinol, the Jesuits, and some of the Salvador clergy, and their object was to overthrow the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador.

Ex-President Duenas has been released on bail, which release causes much excitement. He has since taken his departure for Europe.

The Government has ordered a strict censorship of the Press.

HONDURAS.

The Provisional Government has been recognized by all the Central American Republics.

NICARAGUA.

The boundary question with Costa Rica is being amicably discussed, but the secret Convention of Leon, between the Marquists and the Honduras, is severely condemned by public opinion.

COSTA RICA.

Don José Antonio Pinto rules the Republic during President Guardia's absence.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

It is reported that a line of cable has been arranged for to be laid between the Island of Jamaica and Balize, the capital of British Honduras.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Continuance of Fighting and Bloodshed—The Police Fire on the Mob.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Belfast up to noon today state that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night and into Sunday, and were not yet ended.

The populace are divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they come in contact there is a fight. The police were using every effort to stop the rioting. They had been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded.

Troops with fixed bayonets now occupy the principal streets and keep the mobs apart. The dragoons of the Fortieth Regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts.

No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

THE WEST INDIES.

Kingston, Jamaica, Visited by an Earthquake.

Return to Port of the Unsuccessful Cable Fleet.

New Steam-Ship, Railway and Cable Lines for the Island.

The Financial Affairs of Hayti in a Muddle.

Condition of the Sugar Crops in Martinique.

JAMAICA.

New Railways and Additional Steam-ships and Telegraph Cables.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—The Government here are willing to guarantee the interest on £600,000, the cost of constructing a railway through the most fertile districts of the island from Kingston to the foot of the mountains, thence across the island to Falmouth on the north side, and then on to Montego Bay in the north-west.

A serious fire destroyed the iron-mongery and ship-chandlery establishment of Messrs. A. L. Malabre & Co., in Kingston, on the night of the 3d inst.

The Government propose voting in the estimates for next year a public grant for the importation of a daily telegraphic bulletin of political and commercial news from New-York, for exhibition in the news-rooms of the City of Kingston, and for publication in the Jamaica newspapers.

Sir Charles Bright, the electrician, arrived here in the British mail packet from Southampton, to look after the wire-covered cable between this city and Aspinwall.

The cable fleet arrived in Kingston, reporting the loss of the greater part of their grappling gear, and without any favorable tidings of the lost cable. After coaling and undergoing some repairs, the vessels will return to the search, this time under the direction of Sir Charles Bright himself. Mr. Edward Bright returns to England on important business. It is reported that the Great Eastern Telegraph Company, to complete their West India and South America arrangements, have decided upon running a line of cable from St. Thomas direct to Aspinwall, St. Thomas being connected with another line of cable to the Island of Bermuda, which connects with New-York on the one hand, and England on the other. Messages are to be sent at the rate of twenty words for twenty shillings.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company will commence running a monthly steamer between Kingston and Port-au-Prince on the 22d of each month, immediately after the arrival of the British mail packet from Southampton.

The West India and Pacific Steam-ship Company, of Liverpool, will commence running their monthly steamer, subsidized by the Jamaica Government, (£4,500 per annum) between Kingston and New-York on the 22d inst. The steamer will leave Kingston on that day, and New-York on the 5th or 6th of the following month.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in Kingston on the evening of the 1st instant, at about 7½ o'clock. No damage was done.

It is rumored that Sir John Peter Grant, the Governor of Jamaica, purposes very shortly to visit the United States and Canada.

The pioneer steamer St. Thomas, of the Atlas Steam-ship Company, is announced to leave Kingston, for New-York, at 3 o'clock on the 22d instant. According to the terms of contract she is bound to perform the journey in six and a half days, so that she will be due in New-York at daylight on the 29th. The great object of this arrangement is the most rapid conveyance of our Jamaica fruits, to arrive early in the morning in New-York. She will leave this port on the 22d of every month.

The new Medical bill now before the Legislature opens Jamaica to persons holding American diplomas in medicine and surgery.

Two sailors were captured in an open boat near Baracoa on the 6th ult., by a Spanish gunboat, and brought down to Santiago, where they were imprisoned, on suspicion of their belonging to the filibustering steamer Fanny. Their names were Highfield and Johnstone, a seaman and cook belonging to the brig Louisa, which sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 29th of June. Two hundred dollars in English silver were found on them, but they said that they robbed this from the vessel when at Magua, and made off.

HAYTI.

Disturbed Condition of the Haytien Finances.

Notwithstanding the favorable adjustment of financial matters, by which Messrs. White, Hartman & Co., of Port-au-Prince, were to advance $1,200,000 to lift the abominable paper currency of the country, at the rate of $300 paper to $1 specie, things are all in a "muddle" again. The Legislative Chambers have been prorogued until the 25th of August, and then there will be a new election. Something may be decided upon prior to this meeting, but the probabilities are in favor of everything being overturned again by the new set of Deputies who will be returned to represent the departments. Coffee is declining in price, and at present ranges from $10 75@$11. Exchange is $200@$260.

MARTINIQUE.

A Large Sugar Crop.

The sugar crop of 1772 has been most successful, and shows an increase of 2,000 casks over the crop of 1871. Molasses had decreased in consequence of more rum having been produced.

Arrived schooner Harriet Baker, from Baltimore; had one death from small-pox, and one case on board.

LONG BRANCH.

Large Number of Visitors—Recovery of the Body of a Drowned Servant Girl.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—Long Branch never was so crowded. Over 30,000 people are here.

The body of Mary Kelly, who was employed in the West End Hotel laundry, and who was lost last night, was washed ashore this morning near the Metropolitan Hotel, two miles from where she was drowned. Mr. Morris, the undertaker and Coroner, has charge of the body. The girl who was saved from drowning by Henry Woodruff is not expected to live.

The Storm in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—A tornado which swept from East Longmeadow to Wilbraham on Saturday morning, leveled everything in its path for a distance of five miles, its course being north-easterly. Stone walls and fences were strewn in every direction. A strip from five to fifteen rods in width was cut clean through a forest of large trees, and several buildings were thrown down, but no dwellings. Among the buildings unroofed was the boarding-house of the Wilbraham Academy, which institution sustained a loss of $3,500. The total loss by the storm is about $15,000.

Drowning Accidents.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Isaac Northrup, an eccentric character, better known in this vicinity as "Yankee," was drowned yesterday, in the Rondout Creek. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

A boy twelve years of age, named Michael Duffy, accidentally fell into the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Eddyville, this forenoon, and was drowned.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES OF NEW-YORK, AND TWENTY YEARS' WORK AMONG THEM. By CHARLES LORING BRACE, author of "Hungary in 1851," "Home Life in Germany," "The Races of the Old World," &c. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, New-York. 1872.

Twenty years ago, the children of the very poor and of the vicious in the City of New-York were uninfluenced by any organized effort for their improvement. They were allowed to rove about the streets and docks, begging, stealing, or earning a few pennies as they could, and at night to crawl back to the filthy and swarming cellars, where they herded with men, women and children as ragged and wretched as themselves. Not a few of them crept into boxes and doorways, or slept in Winter on gratings warmed by escaping steam, or huddled shivering together under some protecting shed or stairway. The ranks of the roughs and the thieves of the City were recruited from them, and the wisdom of the wise had devised no better method of dealing with these children of neglect than to arrest and punish them—when they could be caught—for overt crime.

A large proportion of them were foreigners, or of foreign parentage. Many of them were orphans, and utterly friendless. Not a few had been driven out from miserable homes by drunken parents, and some had fled from the cruelties of unloving and ignorant step-fathers and step-mothers. No one cared for them. Society turned toward them an unsympathizing, apprehensive and threatening face.

Any such movement as the picnics and measures of relief recently attempted by the TIMES, which have rejoiced the hearts of thousands of these poor children, was unimagined; and if proposed then it would probably have been condemned as romantic and impracticable, and every way unadvisable.

The change which has been wrought in public feeling and opinion in regard to this class of our population is due in no small measure to the widely-known author of this book. His patient and wise efforts, his executive energy, and the direct and earnest appeals which he frequently made through the Press, awakened attention to the profound importance of preventing crime by educating these homeless boys and girls, and placing them as quickly as possible in circumstances which would incline and encourage them to become virtuous and useful.

The volume before us records his remarkable success. The statistics are by no means the least interesting part of its contents. They show, from the Police reports, an astonishing diminution of juvenile crime in the City; and besides this negative result, they present us the pleasing pictures of thousands of these wretched waifs transferred to happy homes in the country, and expending the energies which might have made them a terror to the community in honest work. Beside these, they tell us of other thousands furnished with clean and comfortable lodgings here in the City, and trained to habits of order, and neatness, and thrift, and brought under the influence of Christian ideas, and instructed in the rudiments which open the way to as much learning as they may need, or wish to acquire.

The details of this work are exceedingly interesting. It is hard to put down the book. The author, as we all know, has the happy faculty of putting his facts in lucid order and admirable English before the minds of his readers. But the chief interest springs from the facts themselves. They move you like a romance, and go a great deal deeper. No one can read the volume without wondering that the truly Christian work was delayed so long, nor without a desire to aid it, and where the occasion serves to inaugurate and steadily support similar efforts.

Take the one instructive fact that in eleven years the imprisonment of female vagarants, notwithstanding the large increase of population, has fallen off from 5,880 to 548. The tabular statement shows that this diminution has been gradual, and has kept pace with the liberality which has enabled the Children's Aid Society and similar organizations to increase their labors. The commitments of boys were reduced in about the same number of years from 2,829 to 934; and this must be considered against the fact that the numbers of this class had increased during that time at least fifty per cent. The mere saving of expense in guarding society against the greater number of criminals that would have graduated from these ranks had they been neglected, and of arresting them, trying them, and supporting them in prison, would generously repay all the expenditures that have been made by these organizations. But that is the smallest item in the account.

Mr. Brace begins his book with a striking affirmation, but one from which few will venture, or desire, to dissent. "The central figure in the world's charity," he says, "is Christ." He quotes from Mr. Leckey the concession, that whatever mistakes have been made by the Christian Church, "the entire Christian movement displays an anxiety not only for the life, but for the moral well-being of the castaways of society, such as the most humane nations of antiquity had never reached." It was indeed "wholly foreign to the genius of Paganism. It was produced by the Christian doctrine of the inestimable value of each immortal soul."

This quotation unintentionally reveals the spirit and the faith which have actuated the devoted men and women who for patient years have labored to save the "castaways" of our City. The desire to prevent crime, and to save these children from present wretchedness, and to give them a fair chance in the world, only stood in the foreground of their hopes for them. They have sought to implant in their minds affections and truths and aspirations that would not merely draw them out of their dens of misery and crime, but form in them right characters. They believed that character determines destiny, and that one of the most hopeful and Christian things they could do for these children was to get what some one has called "the omnipotence of circumstances" to help them into the pleasant ways of virtue.

The growth of this work is instructive. It offers one of the many instances of progress in such things from some simple germ to a full and unexpected development. Mr. Brace, having graduated at Yale, while completing his theological studies in this City, became interested in the criminal and ignorant adults in our prisons, and in one of the worst parts of New-York. He was engaged "in rather desultory and despairing labor for the reform of prisoners on Blackwell's Island, and the squalid poor in the Five Points district." At this time, 1852, Capt. Matsell, the then Chief of Police, published a report on the condition of the street-children of the City, which aroused universal anxiety. The immense number of boys and girls "floating and drifting about our streets, with hardly any assignable home or occupation," had already moved those engaged in visiting the poor, and this report deepened the conviction that some general organization was needed to deal with the evils and dangers threatening society from this class.

While tossing the matter over in his thoughts, it occurred to Mr. Brace that the problem had one possible solution peculiar to our nation. There was a pressing demand for labor in the rural districts. If these children, or a portion of them, could be taken away from the City, separated from vicious associations, and their forces of mind and body directed hopefully and steadily to useful occupations, much might be done, both to diminish the sources of crime and to save these wretched children from the net of vice and degradation in which they were entangled. The fields of industry—as the result has proved—needed them, and were eager to secure them, and they needed just the opportunities that waited for them there.

The first requisite, however, was to become acquainted with them and get their confidence. "Boys' meetings" were started. It was comparatively easy to get these wild, untutored street rovers together, but a hard task to get them to keep still long enough to listen. The meetings were stormy. The boys—sharp, irreverent, lawless—made a trying audience. They had no patience with exhortation, and denounced it as "gas" to the speaker's face. Added to other defects as listeners, they had not the basis of knowledge, or of that kind of knowledge to which many who addressed them were accustomed to appeal.

"My dear boys," said one to them, effusively, "when your father and mother forsake you, who will take you up?"

"The Purlice, Sir, (very seriously,) the Purlice!" But it was found before long that deep, earnest feeling, and true eloquence, silenced and touched them. Speakers of the right stamp, those who labored for them systematically, and others whom these from time to time secured, began to interest them, and to let in upon their quickened minds the light of the better life. The success was not perfect; but a pioneer work was accomplished, which in its place was invaluable; and in connection with other methods the meetings are still sustained.

The Children's Aid Society was formed in co-operation with the author in 1853, and, to his surprise, Mr. Brace was requested to take the arduous position of its Secretary, which then signified its officer of all work. His heart was already in the enterprise, and turning aside from the profession for which he had prepared himself, he consented. Probably no other man—we judge from the incidental proof in the book before us—could have been found so well fitted for the place which he has made important. A true scholar, and familiar with more than one language spoken by the foreigners that throng to our City—sympathetic, but not swayed by transient feelings—a shrewd discerner of character, and so able to select the right men and women to help him, and to guide them to the work for which they were specially adapted, and quick as well to detect imposture in those whom he sought to benefit—patient, persistent, willing to try hopefully another method when one had failed—gifted with an exceptional power of organization and government—without bigotry, but believing in Christ with all the decision and strenth of sympathy—he possessed the very qualifications that were needed, and are needed still, for this arduous undertaking.

One of the tentative measures that did not answer the expectations which were cherished by himself, and the generous and self-denying gentlemen who gave him their counsel and support, was to establish work-shops and provide the vagrant children with steady work at good wages. This was soon given up. It excited the jealousy of the trades, and it did not "pay." It was decided that "benevolence cannot compete with selfishness in business," and that in this country, where the demand for labor is so great, it is usually enough if the children of the streets can be trained to habits of industry, and self-control, and neatness, and taught the rudiments of moral and mental education.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, opened in Fulton-street in 1854, by bringing a large number of homeless boys under the influence of Christian kindness, incidentally led toward what was required. The objects proposed by the new organization were, "to found reading-rooms, industrial schools, and lodging-houses, and to *provide homes for the homeless.*" Efforts were made by the author among some of our influential citizens, and in various churches, and through the Press, until sufficient money was pledged to make the first experiment by hiring and fitting up a lodging-room in the old "*Sun* Buildings," where a good bed was offered the boys for six cents, "with a bath thrown in," and a supper for four cents. The novelty attracted them. It was a chance, too, for great fun. An excellent Superintendent was found in Mr. C. C. Tracy, whose kindness, and tact, and resoluteness in managing these wild lads, contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking. Their mischievous plots were quietly disappointed, and they were soon brought to see that good behavior was part of the price which they must pay for their comforts. The place became popular with them, and gradually, with kindly guile and wisdom, a night school, Sunday meetings, and a savings bank were introduced—the request for them being drawn out from the boys themselves.

Now a solid foundation was secured. A manifest improvement began to show itself among the boys. The lodging-house was liberally supported by the benevolent, and it has grown to the ample and well-furnished rooms, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, in which Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor now maintain admirable discipline and neatness. "The floors, over which 200 or 250 street boys tread daily, are as clean as a man-of-war's deck. The Sunday evening meetings are as attentive and orderly as a church. The week evening school is quiet and studious. All that mass of wild young humanity is kept in perfect order, and brought under a thousand good influences."

In the course of a year the population of a large town passes through this one lodging-house. In 1869-70, for example, it gave shelter and instruction to *eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five* different boys. They paid toward the expenses of the house $4,214, and put into the savings bank $2,433. During eighteen years it has lodged over *ninety-one thousand different boys*, restored over 7,000 to friends whom they had deserted, provided more than 5,000 with homes, furnished over half a million of lodgings, and nearly as many meals.

We cannot enter into the details of the other branches of the work, as it grew under the diligent hands of those who had planted it. We have spoken more at large of the Newsboys' Lodging-house because it was the initial success, and, in many of its features, was a pattern for subsequent efforts. The work of visiting all the wretched haunts of the City, the crowded tenement-houses, the thronged and filthy cellars, the ruinous shanties thrown together in squalid confusion about the rocks of upper New-York, inhabited mostly by the poor Irish, but called Dutch Hill, the wretched homes of the German rag-pickers and bone-gatherers, was diligently and faithfully kept up. Houses were hired or purchased through the liberality of those who had become interested, and schools were opened—some for girls, and some for boys. Christian women of refinement and social position, and not unfrequently of wealth, volunteered to teach and to visit. The influence of their cultivated minds and Christ-like spirit wrought like sunlight on buried seeds. Many a rude and wild girl began to grow toward the refinement that was so new to them. A lodging-house for girls was opened, and proved to be a much more intricate and difficult thing to manage than the one for boys. Free reading-rooms were established—in the Rivington-street School a conservatory, filled with choice flowers, was added; object-lessons were introduced, and with remarkable success; and a school to train girls for domestic service, and another to teach them to use sewing-machines were begun, and have opened the way from penury to a comfortable support for hundreds who might otherwise have been lost to virtue, or have gone down through some other way of misery to an early death.

The particulars of these efforts, which we have so briefly and inadequately outlined, possess a wonderful interest. They appeal to all that is noblest and best in us. They are full of pathetic revelations of a world of wretchedness which has been always within eye-shot, but never seen by us. And there are not wanting incidents of a surprising and a "romantic" kind, and contrasts of condition and character and evident destiny which will fascinate almost every reader.

Running parallel with all the labors we have sketched above, one of the main objects of the organization was steadily and wisely carried out. The attractions and immeasurable advantages of a rural home were held up before the children and those who had any legal claim upon them. The success here again has exceeded all expectation. First scores, then hundreds, then thousands of boys and girls were transferred from their wretched haunts in the City to comfortable homes and honest, hopeful employment in the country. The aggregate is the population of a goodly inland city—"about 25,000 persons, the greater part of whom have been poor and homeless children." Some of them now are prosperous farmers, and merchants, and mechanics. A number of them have been adopted by those who at first took them for their labor, and gradually became attached to them and learned to love them. Many of the girls have married virtuous and prosperous men, and more than one is the respected wife of a wealthy merchant. The advantages of separating these children, by scattering them widely through the country, instead of bringing them together in asylums, reformatories, or houses of correction, has been undoubtedly demonstrated. Only a very small number of them have disappointed the best hopes of their benefactors. Their evil habits, strongly associated in their minds with their past wretchedness, and often the result of not knowing anything about a better life, seem to drop from them with their rags,—and their ambition springs at once into life to become like those whom they see in the happy, comfortable homes by which they are surrounded.

The economical aspect of this work is worthy of attention, too. The average cost of transferring one of these poor children to the country is but *fifteen dollars*. There they will probably add by their industry to the wealth of the country. In the City, as paupers or criminals, they would have cost our tax-payers a large amount.

Mr. Brace sets this out by one example so impressively that we must quote it for the instruction of those who look mainly to the dollars and cents. "A number of years ago," he says, "three boys, brothers, the oldest perhaps seventeen, applied at the Newsboys' Loding-house for shelter. It was soon suspected that the eldest was a thief, employing the younger as assistants in his nefarious business. The younger lads finally confessed the fact, and the older brother left them to be taken care of in the Lodging-house. After a sufficient training the two brothers were sent to a farmer in Illinois. They were faithful and hard working, and soon began to earn money. When the war broke out they enlisted and served with credit. At the close they passed through New-York, and visited the Superintendent while returning to their village, having already purchased a farm with their wages and bounty money. They are now well-to-do, respectable farmers.

This "prevention" for the two lads cost just *thirty dollars*, for their expenses in the Lodging-house were mainly paid by themselves.

"The older brother went through a career of thieving and burglary." The amount of property that he made away with Mr. Brace estimates at $2,000. He was finally arrested and tried for one of his crimes, at a cost of at least $100;* sentenced to five years at Sing Sing, where he cost the State some $750—without reckoning interest on capital and buildings—making, at a low estimate, the expense to the community of one street-boy unreclaimed, $2,850.

"His brothers have added to the wealth of the community, and defended the life of the nation, and are still honest producers." He has cost the State this large amount, besides injuring it by much immorality and the influence of a bad example—"and he has only begun a career of damage and loss to the City."

Our criminals cost this City last year, for maintenance alone, in the City prisons and penitentiaries, about $101,000. Our Police cost (apparently) over $600,000. The amount of property destroyed or taken by thieves, burglars, and others, which came under the knowledge of the Police, was $1,521,940. The losses not brought to their notice would greatly swell the amount.

But we cannot enter into further particulars. Almost every page of the book invites us to quote from it. The work has expanded until its industrial schools, its lodging-houses and its beneficent labors have extended to almost every part of the City where they are needed; and the transfer of the homeless and destitute to country homes has grown to be a large and regular supply of the demand for these young, hardy and quick-witted laborers. About three thousand were sent out last year. With all these a correspondence is kept up, and agents of the Society visit them at stated times, but unexpectedly to their employers, to see that they are well treated and cared for—securing at the same time homes for these who are yet to be sent out.

Many important questions, it should be said, are fully discussed in this volume pertinent to its general object—the improvement of the dangerous classes of the City—and treated with the wisdom which much knowledge and experience and earnest thought have given to the author. "The Organization of Charities," "State Aid" to Them, "The Causes of Crime," "The Best Preventives of Vice," "Compulsory Education," "Religious Instruction and the Bible in Schools," "The Legal Treatment of Prostitutes," "Foundlings," "Intemperance," "Tenement-houses," "The Giving of Alms," "Prevention of Pauperism," "The Transmission of Abnormal Tendencies," and many more.

It is encouraging to read the author's opinion that tendencies to special vice are not transmitted very far. The descendants die out, or remedial influences counteract and destroy the abnormal appetite or passion. "Probably no vicious organization with very extreme and abnormal tendencies," he says, "is transmitted beyond the fourth generation." It seems to us we have read words that these confirm in a very old and wise book.

It would not be right to close this notice—which, long as it is, is yet incomplete—without a mention of the noble men and women who have co-operated with Mr. Brace through patient, hard-working years. Money has been given freely by many; but beside their liberal and frequent gifts, counsel and much labor have been given by men like Wm. A. Booth, the efficient and valued President of the Society; J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank—for nearly twenty years gratuitously its Treasurer, and holding this charity "the dearest object of his public efforts;" B. J. Howland, one of its Trustees, and from the first until now earnest and active as a teacher and helper in every way; Mrs. Wilson, and many other cultivated and devoted lady volunteers, indicated only by their initials—the employes of the Society, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Macy, Mr. Fry, and a large company who have given their time and strength, and culture, and hearts to this great charity, and love it the more they labor for it.

And of the author himself we can speak a little more freely than we would if his call to the Prison Reform Congress in London had not put the Atlantic for a time between us. He evidently undertook this work in the spirit of Him who preached the Gospel so distinctively "to the poor." It had little, otherwise, to attract him; and his devotion to it laid upon him the necessity of supporting himself by literary labors, for which the public is his debtor, and adding to his harassing and arduous work among the outcasts of our city enough brain-work and pen work to occupy the full time of any ordinary man.

Only the results of his labor have appeared, even to many of those who have been interested in them. Speaking, in the heart of his book, of "Dutch Hill," he reveals a little of the patient and painful toils by which these results were secured. "Into this community of poor, ignorant and drunken people," he says, "I threw myself, and resolved, with God's aid, to try to do something for them. Here for years I visited from cabin to cabin, or hunted out every cellar and attic of the neighboring tenement-houses, standing at death-beds and sick-beds, seeking to administer consolation and advice, and, aided by others, to render every species of assistance. In returning home from these rounds, amid filth and poverty, I remember that I was frequently so depressed and exhausted as to throw myself flat upon the rug in front of the fire, scarcely able to move." And he adds, "The discouraging feature in such visits as I was making—and which must always exist in similar efforts—is that one has no point of religious contact with these people. Among all the hundreds of families I knew and visited, *I never knew but two that were Protestants.*" The italics are ours. Heartily would the author have sympathized, in his unsectarian spirit, with one of any creed who had the spirit of Christ and the love of God in him—little or much—but he says, "To all words of spiritual warning or help, there came the chilling formalism of the ignorant Roman Catholic in reply, implying that certain outward acts made the soul right with its Creator. The very inner ideas of our spiritual life of love freely going out to God, true repentance, and trust in a Divine Redeemer, seemed wanting in their minds."

The work of this Society has but fairly commenced. In the very nature of the evils which it seeks to remedy, it must be permanent, and will continue to expand. Over a million of dollars has passed through the hands of its Treasurer, not a dollar of which, as he testified before a Committee of the State Senate, has been misappropriated or lost; and it is to be hoped that many millions more will flow through the same channel. The Society could probably use wisely, and with a real saving of money to the City, and with immeasurable advantage to the country at large, two or three hundred thousand dollars.

The book, let us say, is admirably issued by the publishers, and the illustrations—there are twelve of them—will very efficiently aid with many to impress what they read in these most interesting pages.

*The expenses of the arrest and trial of Real were $16,000, and of Van Echten $20,000. This we have "on good authority."

NEW-YORK STATE.

Saratoga County Taking the Lead.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

If every county in the State will do as well as "Old Saratoga" in the present political contest Grant will carry the State by at least fifty thousand majority in November. Greeley is losing strength every day among the Democrats, as well as among the Liberal Republicans. Returns from various parts of the county show that Democrats are fast repudiating Greeley, and the Liberals are ashamed of the company they are in, and are keeping quiet. The sentiment already shows that Gen. Grant "is first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This is clearly demonstrated by the honest, intelligent portion of the Democratic Party refusing to be led by their party when they started to come to republican principles by stopping with Horace Greeley, but have come all the way over and settled in the Republican camp. If the Greeleyites concentrate all their forces they may possibly carry the State of Delaware, but New-York is as sure for Grant as ever Vermont was.
J. W. E.

The Republicans of Albany County Aroused.

From an Occasional Correspondent

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The skies are bright. Albany County gave 1,900 majority for Seymour in 1868; it will now give Grant a majority. This may seem like boasting, but I assure you next November will undoubtedly sustain my assertion. From all quarters we hear of substantial Democrats who will not be sold. The old worn-out charges against the invincible hero of Vicksburg are too weak to make any impression on these true Democrats. They look on Grant's Administration as sound and healthy. They will, therefore, sustain him in preference to the weak nominee of the once great Democratic Party. For every Republican deserting his colors two Democrats will rally to sustain the Administration. Two thousand five hundred names have already been signed for Grant meetings, to take place the coming week in the various wards in this city. This is a grand opening of the campaign. The business men in particular are aroused. They see in a change of Administration nothing but uncertainty. They say nothing against Mr. Greeley personally, but look on him as an unsafe and dangerous man at the head of "The Great Republic." Fear not for the interior of this State—look to your city.
LANCASTER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Political Outlook—Senator Wilson on the Situation—Gen. Banks—That Tidal Wave—Something About the Churches.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872.

The skies are bright in the Bay State. The Republican Party was never as compact, as united, as hopeful as now. Every day the Democratic nominee weakens. Leading Democrats are denouncing Greeley and coming over to Grant. Robert C. Winthrop, who has acted with the Democracy since the nomination of Gen. McClellen, has put himself squarley on the Republican platform. John T. Heard, and other life-long Democrats are following in Winthrop's lead.

WILSON ON THE SITUATION.

I met Gen. Wilson today, brown and dusty with his labors in the campaign. He was in excellent heart, and saw cheer on every side. He said he had no doubt that Gen. Grant would receive the largest Presidential vote ever given. That he would have more States than Greeley would receive electoral votes. That is the common sentiment here. Men who jumped off the Republican train for fear of a smash up, wish that they had not done it. As a gentleman put it yesterday, "The work of the Republican Party will not be done till a Northern man can, without molestation, say and do in the South what a Southern man can in the North."

BANKS GETS A TEAM.

The gratified Democracy have given N. P. Banks a pair of horses and a carriage as a reward for his letter. With Bank's well-known infirmities, his admirers will have to give him money to keep his horses, or they will soon pass out of his hands. No one has followed Banks. Had he dropped through a hole into China he would not have been more completely lost sight of. Since the Speakership Banks has been an aspirant for very high positions. Burlingame, a warm personal friend of Banks, pressed his name for the Vice-Presidency under Lincoln. Admirers have mentioned his name for every office in the Cabinet. But neither his military record nor his civil career in the war added much to his honor. His position has not had the slightest effect in the campaign in this region. Sumner is in Boston. The late idol of the city has few to do him reverence. He must recall, in his loneliness the position of Mr. Webster when he broke from his party. It is announced that a Southern Judge, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, well known in New-York, will support Mr. Sumner. This will be the unkindest cut of all. When Brooks struck Sumner down in the Senate Chamber, this man got up a subscription, presented Brooks with a cane, and thanked the honorable bully for "vindicating free speech." To sleep in the same bed with such a man would be rather tough.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

The "great, popular outburst" that has greeted the Democratic nominee among the mountains makes everybody laugh. The Republicans regard the visit of Greeley to New-Hampshire and Maine as an especial God-send. At Nashua there was no one to receive Greeley. With his company he got out of the cars and stood alone until a committeeman came up and escorted him to the hotel. At Franconia there were less than the usual crowd of idlers when the train came in. At Portland the demonstration was admitted on all hands to be a failure. While I was at the head-quarters in this City a gentleman came in from Pennsylvania with the news that in a large coal and mining district the Democrats had unanimously repudiated Greeley, and were organizing for Grant. The Louisville movement is assuming gigantic proportions that are to tell mightily on the election.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CHURCHES.

Old Boston is nearly forsaken. The rich churches are clustering together at the fashionable South End. The Catholics are getting hold of the down-town sanctuaries. This is true of the New North, the Purchase-street Church, where Ripley, of the *Tribune*, preached—South Church, and others. The Murray Universalist Church has gone into the hands of the Baptists. The "old cockerel church," in which Ralph Waldo Emerson broke with the Unitarians on the communion question, is in the hands of the Methodists; Channing's Church is occupied by trade. Brattle-street, of which Everett Edwards was pastor, has been pulled down. The Old South holds its ground. It was the only church that did not abandon the faith of the Puritans in the Unitarian defection. It was saved to the orthodox cause by the casting vote of Wendell Phillips' father. The Old South is the richest congregation in Boston. It has two pastors, the one ultra Southern, the other a life-long radical abolitionist; the one a lover of the social glass, the other a stanch teetotaler. Rumor says that the two pastors seldom speak. Each preaches part of the day in the Old South, and part in a mission chapel. All needed intercourse is held through the deacons.

The two popular preachers of the city are Philip Brooks, of Trinity, and Murry, of Park-street. Murry is not popular with the ministry. He never exchanges, and seldom attends a ministers' meeting. He is an athlete, fond of a good horse, a capital skater, a good swimmer, an angler of the first grade, and a capital rifle-shot, liberal and independent.

There is a good deal of talk about the manner in which Nehemiah Adams has been treated by his society. He has been a great power in Boston for years, but he would grow old. When abroad, he was requested by his people to resign, and make way for a younger man. He declined to do so. An elegant church was built by his people while he was away, and a collogue settled. His people were mean enough, on his return, to request him not to occupy the pulpit.

Kirk, once a great light in Boston, is now blind.

The old church where Lyman Beecher thundered, and where Lowell Mason led his famous choir, has become Ritualistic, and the old Beecher congregation has passed away. The Presbyterians are making headway in Boston. The largest congregations and Sunday-schools belong to this sect.

CONNECTICUT.

The Condition of the Canvass—The Greeley Movement—Mr. Clark and his Cadet—Republican Defections—Probable Trouble Between Liberals and Democrats—Gov. Hawley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

So far, the work of the campaign in this State has been, as far as the Republican Party is concerned, entirely preliminary. The Republicans have so much confidence in their cause and in the good sense of the people of the State, that they have thought best not to enter into the active work of the canvass until the weather becomes cooler, and the large body of voters engaged in agricultural pursuits have finished the work of harvesting, and have more leisure to devote to political affairs. The reports received from all parts of the State show a good feeling among the workers of the party, and indicate that the machinery is in the best of order for making a short, animated and successful campaign. The few members of the old party who, from personal motives, have seen fit to desert to the enemy, have already shown their colors, and the loss, while in some cases regretted, is not sufficient to cause any serious apprehensions concerning the result.

The so-called Liberal Republicans met in Hartford last week, at the invitation of a gentleman named David Clark, who aspires to be their leader, organized a State Committee, and fused with the Democrats. They have received no additions to their number, so far as heard from, for the past month, and there is a prevalent opinion, apparently well founded, that they are constantly losing ground. Even those who attended Mr. Clark's Convention were rather weak-kneed, and quite a number of them refused to pledge themselves to vote for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Clark has succeeded in gaining a certain amount of notoriety, but he is by no means the most desirable man to have as the head of a party. He has taken an unwise course in the unfounded charges made by him against the President in the case of the colored cadet. While he has a well-known itching to attain political prominence—his failure to secure which in the Republican ranks led him to desert—his antecedents and social standing are not such as to make it desirable for him to have them brought before the public, as would naturally be done in case of a controversy provoked by him. The facts all prove that the President has treated the cadet kindly and considerately, while it is reported, and has not been denied, that Mr. Clark, who professes such an interest in the young man, does not allow him when visiting at his house to sit at the same table with himself and family. This certainly is a case which ought to excite the warmest indignation of Mr. Charles Sumner, and exhibits in a significant light the value of the pretensions of this Liberal leader.

The Greeley Party in the State, so far as it consists of Republicans, is far less strong than it had reason to expect. In this city it has hardly made a showing, and in Hartford the number is very small, the principal deserter being a disappointed applicant for the Post-office, who now announces that he only proposes to remain in politics long enough to pay off some old grudges. The largest defection from the Republican ranks seems to be in the City of Waterbury, where, besides the Ex-Postmaster and his political cronies, whose loss is a decided gain, there are also a number of good men, whose desertion is surprising and to be regretted.

But the number even here is not very large, and as I have said, the Greeley mania has for some reason made greater headway here than in any other portion of the State. It is not improbable that had the returns from North Carolina shown the existence of the much talked-of "tidal wave," there would have been accessions to the Greeley ranks from that large body of politicians of both parties, who remain on the fence until well assured which will be the winning side. But as the result has indicated a Republican gain, and no evidence is yet seen of Greeley's popularity, the reaction seems to be in favor of Grant. There can be little doubts that in the party changes which have taken place in the State, the advantage in new recruits is with the Republicans. The majority of the deserters to Greeley are disappointed office-seekers or ejected office-holders, the soreness of whose heads is so apparent as to destroy the influence of their change of base, while the recruits to Grant are, as a general thing, gentlemen of prominence, like the Messrs. Bond and Atwater of this city, who are not and have no expectation of being applicants for office.

It is evident that trouble is brewing in the Greeley combination in relation to the division of spoils. Every Republican "sorehead" goes over expecting his reward, while the number of hungry Democrats is already much larger than the number of offices. Moreover, the Democrats have a very natural feeling that if they debase themselves sufficiently to vote for Greeley they are entitled to have all the chances for office. There is a report in Hartford that Mr. Bromley, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, desires the nomination for Congress from that district, but with such worthy Democrats as W. W. Eaton, A. E. Burr, and Richard Hubbard willing to serve their country, his chances may be pronounced very slim. However, the nomination will only be an empty honor.
FITZHUGH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rejoicings Over the North Carolina Victory—Efforts of the Greeley Democracy to Break Up the Meeting.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, the Republicans of this vicinity, to the number of some three or four hundred, held a very enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house to rejoice over the glorious news from North Carolina. The Stars and Stripes were run out from the Court-house dome, guns were fired, and a general good time shared by all present. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made both afternoon and evening by Col. B. D. Nabors, Alex. Phillips, Esq., Hon. James Hill, Judge Stearns, Major L. C. Abbott, N. D. Stanwood, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Col. G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney, and Hon. N. G. Gill. A resolution was adopted to take up a collection to reimburse the Democratic Party for powder burned in celebrating their supposed victory in North Carolina, and adopt their celebration as a genuine Republican jubilee. At every mention of Grant and Wilson's names the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Cheer upon cheer was given, and it was difficult to restore order. The Greeley Democracy turned out in force to break up the meeting during the evening, but were unsuccessful; they insulted the speakers, hallooed, and threatened the colored men with personal violence. Finding this of no avail they finally left the room and crossed the street opposite the Court-house, and fired pistol shots towards the open door, one of them taking effect in close proximity to Hon. N. D. Stanwood and Major L. C. Abbott, who were at the time sitting in the door-way. After the adjournment of the meeting numerous shots were fired at the colored men while on their way home.

The colored men say if this is a specimen of Greeley's "hand-shaking across the bloody chasm," they had rather be excused. In this part of the State Greeley is only indorsed by the ex-rebels. There are but three colored men in this county who indorse him, and they are men who have probably been intimidated or bribed. The colored men are, to a man, united on Grant and Wilson, and numerous Democrats will support Grant instead of Greeley. There will be no difficulty in carrying the State by from thirty to thirty-five thousand majority for Grant, judging from the present indications. The Federal Court is now in session, and some forty Kuklux, who were convicted in July, are to receive sentence, and some two hundred will be on trial during the present August Special Term. These are the class of men who support Greeley in the South, as is well known.
OBSERVER.

NEW-JERSEY.

Political Movements in the State—Conventions to be Held.

The Republicans of New-Jersey have opened the campaign with vigor, and promise next Fall to transfer the Democratic majority of last Fall to the Republican side of the column. The State Committee has issued an address, in which they say:

"The time has arrived to organize for the contest before us. The achievements of the Republican Party in the past are such as to fill us with confidence in its future. The result of recent elections, as well as advices from all quarters, assure us that the people of the United States are determined to put the seal of their condemnation upon the unprincipled coalition which has been formed for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government, by men who have nothing to recommend them to the public confidence, and who have no better motto to present than 'Anything to beat Grant.'

All that is needed to secure complete success is thorough organization and earnest labor. To this end let there be a Republican Club formed at once in every township and ward in the State, which shall enroll the name of every elector who will vote for Grant and Wilson, and for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation. The next State Convention will meet at Trenton on the 29th of this month. At that time the State Committee is desirous of receiving a report from every county of its organization and the work required."

In pursuance of this advice, Grant and Wilson Clubs are organizing in every township, and, as heretofore, embrace most of the substantial and best citizens. Mass meetings have been held at New-Brunswick and Elizabeth, and arrangements are making for a series at Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Rahway, Camden, Morristown and the other large cities, to be addressed by Senator Frelinghuysen and other leading orators. A thorough canvass of the State is to be made, and large numbers of documents, including the CAMPAIGN TIMES, will be circulated. If hard work and continuous effort can accomplish anything, the New-Jersey Republicans mean to deny in a practical way the claim of Mr. Greeley that he can depend upon New-Jersey.

The Straight-out Democrats, who favor the Louisville movement, have called a State Convention at Trenton on Saturday, the 24th, and declare their intention not only to send a full delegation, but also to nominate an electoral ticket. The Republican Convention takes place the ensuing Thursday, and the Democratic and Liberal-Mongrel Convention early in September. The Second District Republican Congressional Convention is to be held at Burlington on Thursday next, the 22d, and the First and Eighth District Conventions early in September. In the Sixth District (Essex County) Mr. Halsey, the present member, has declined a renomination, and will be succeeded by Ex-Gov. Ward. The Democracy propose to nominate a liberal in the First District and possibly in the Fifth, and will renominate Mr. Forker in the Second. The probabilities are that there will be a quarrel as to the disposition of the "honors" between the new allies, the Democrats showing no disposition to yield anything in their strongholds. The number of candidates on both sides is numerous, except among the Republicans of the First and Sixth Districts, where there is no opposition to Mr. Hazelton, the present member, or to Gov. Ward. In the present reapportionment of the State, three districts are certain for each party, and one is doubtful

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Colored Voter on Mr. Sumner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been waiting for some time to hear from Hon. Senator Sumner as to the course he would pursue and the advice he would give the colored people in the pending Presidential contest. I have now read his letter in response to twenty-four colored citizens of Washington, D. C., and have seen that since the publication of the letter a number of those to whom it was addressed have declared their willingness to follow the advice it contains. That those gentlemen have a right to take the advice of the honorable Senator I do not question, but it makes little difference whether they are for Grant or Greeley, inasmuch as they can give no votes for the one or the other. I may say that no men in the land holds the honorable Senator in higher estimation than I do. No man would go further than I to do him honor. That he has been, and still intends to be, a true friend of the colored race, no one will probably deny. No intelligent colored man will utter a harsh word against one whom they regard as their friend and benefactor. I take it for granted that the honorable Senator intended his letter for colored citizens who hold in their hands ballots that can be cast in November, and being a very humble one of those in that category, I beg leave to say that I cannot consistently with my sense of patriotism and duty accept his counsel and vote for Greeley and Brown; nor can I imagine how any colored man in the land can do so. Had it not been for the formation and action of the Republican Party, the colored man never would have been a free citizen, much less a voter. If every white man in the land should vote against the great party of unity, liberty and equality, the colored man cannot in all fairness and justice do so. And while the colored race have much to be grateful to Gen. Grant for, they will not support him simply because he is Grant, but because, in addition thereto, he is the representative man of the Republican Party—the party that redeemed the nation from slavery, and made it the freest and strongest on earth. I have little to say about Mr. Greeley. As a man he may or may not be a Republican, but if he will look into the *Tribune* of 1841-42 as to what he then said about John Tyler's treachery to the old Whig Party, and then look into a glass, he may recognize a very striking likeness. How stand Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith? Have they left the Republican Party? No. They still stand by the great parthy that set free the four millions of the race for whose liberty they had so long done battle. These old heroes of the anti-slavery cause advise the colored people to support Grant and Wilson. And why? Because they well know that without the Republican Party the evening of their days would not have witnessed the freedom of the race. The honorable Senator calls our attention to the antecedents of Grant and Greeley. As I have already remarked, I have little to say about Mr. Greeley. He has been our friend. But being citizens and voters we must deal with the question of the hour. I need not remind the honorable Senator that had it not been for Grant he might not now be able to address his colored fellow-citizens as such. Grant, with his victorious legions, made emancipation with the Union a reality. The colored men will not vote for him simply because he has been a successful General. There are stronger reasons and motives than that. Not only is he the representative man of the Republican Party—one of his first declarations after he became President of the nation was in behalf of the colored race. In his inaugural address he expressed the hope and desire that the Fifteenth Amendment might be adopted, and he stood by it until the great fact was accomplished. I regard it as one of the happiest events of my life that I was a member of the Philadelphia Convention, which did the good work of selecting Grant and Wilson as our candidates. I not only regard it my duty to give them my vote, but I shall do so most gladly and cheerfully, and believe that they will receive the cordial and almost unanimous support of the colored voters of the country.

A COLORED VOTER.

PARKERSBURG, West Virginia, August, 1872.

Review of the Letter of Senator Sumner by a Colored Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The duty imposed upon the colored people by the crisis of the hour can only be performed by their vigilance and the indulgence of the Press. Therefore, we must rely chiefly upon the agency of the latter in the efforts to repel the sophistry of those who are endeavoring to lead the colored people to support a candidate for the Presidency of the United States who stands committed in favor of a reactionary or revolutionary policy. The first to make the appeal to the colored people is Senator Sumner, who, looms up in a new guise, and is open in the demand for their support to aid in the overthrow of the Administration and as a teacher of the new idea in Republicanism. As there seems to be a serious misapprehension on his part in reference to the loyalty of the colored people or their ability to comprehend the situation, it is important that efforts should be made to dispel it, as the surest means to guard the independence of that class of voters. For if it were true that the production of that letter was a necessity from any information it contains, then no man in the country has labored under a greater mistake than Mr. Sumner, who must either recognize in the colored man the ability to decide for himself upon the merit of the issues in, or he must assume that we are in need of his tutelage, as inferred by the attempt to lead or divide the colored voters in the support of the late departure from Republicanism by Mr. Greeley. If the letter was simply a political document in review of the situation, there would havn been some justification for assumption, but when the insidious design that pervades its contents is considered, there is but one conclusion to which the entire colored people of this country must come, and that is to reject it and the services he would render, and at the same time give the Senator the opportunity to learn that we will only follow the lead of loyal men in this Presidential campaign.

It was fully known to the public in advance of the date of the Cincinnati Convention that the colored voters of the Eastern, Northern and Western States had decided in favor of Gen. Grant, if nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. If Mr. Sumner were ignorant of the fact, or if he thought proper to ignore it, and make the attempt to reverse their decision by the force of his speech in the Senate and his recent letter, then it is his misfortune and not their fault, in repudiating both as incompatible with the efforts for the security of the Republic. But while it is stated that he had received letters from every part of the country, which is his attempted justification for writing to the colored people, yet the only evidence of the vast correspondence is the names of the few obscure persons in the City of Washington, assigned to the one which answered the purpose for the extraordinary reply that will ever be the subject of the deepest regret by our leading men, not only for the ignorance evinced by characterizing Mr. Sumner "as their purest and best friend," and for the obsequiousness in the unmerited adulation for his ability as a judge of the fitness of Gen. Grant or Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, but the fact that they supplied the pretext for the most undignified and illogical production that could be written by the statesman.

If the Senator thinks it proper to abandon the high position in which he stood as the friend and advocate of civil rights and separate himself from the colored people by the attempt to use them as toys to meet the requirements of a political exigency from motives that are concealed from the public, surely it will be a duty owed to self-respect to resist the design of the conspiracy against the Republic. As the President of the United States is the exponent of the dignity of the American people, and he is the one upon whom they must depend for the preservation of the Government at this crisis, it is of the highest importance that the indictment, as drawn up against him by Mr. Sumner and his exotic *confrère*, should be quashed, inasmuch as it claims the support of the country in violation of the Constitution of the United States. For if any part of what is alleged, be true, the colored people have a right, by common law, to resort to impeachment instead of calumny, with the expectation that their reputation will be sufficient ot enable them to array the country against President Grant, and from his downfall they would aim to establish the position for a new party.

But the impotent device of the Cincinnati revolutionary candidate will be defeated by the American people as a national necessity. For more than three years President Grant has stood at the head of the Government, where he was placed with every confidence of the people in his integrity, and during that time his consistency as a statesman and devotion as a friend of freedom will fully command the universal approbation of the entire nation. His conduct will justify the efforts for his re-election with the support of colored men throughout the land.

L. H. PUTNAM.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5000	Tol. Peoria & W'w 1st Western Div....	89	100	Erie R., pref...b3.	79
100	Pacific Mail.......	73⅛	300	L. S. & M. So. RR. bet. call......s3.	89⅝
200	do. bet. call. b3.	73⅛	200	do..........b3.	89⅝
500	do.............	73	400	Panama RR...b3.	124⅛
200	do..........b3.	73	300	do..bet. call.	124½
100	West. Union Tel..	72¾	100	do.............	124⅝
100	do..........c.	72¾	100	Un. Pacific RR..	35¼
200	do...bet. call.	72⅞	700	Chi.&N.W.R..b c.	73⅝
100	do.............	73	200	do.............	73⅛
600	do.............	72⅞	500	do.........s3.	73⅜
300	do.........s3.	72⅞	100	Mil. & St. P..pref.	76
100	do.............	72⅞	20	Morris & Essex R.	92
100	do..........b3.	72⅞	700	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43¼
300	N.Y.C.&H.Riv. R. bet. call......b3.	97⅛	100	Mo. K.& Tex.b. c.	42
10	Erie Railway......	46	200	do.............	42⅛
300	do........b. c.	45¾	600	do.............	42¼
400	do.............	45⅝	150	do.............	42⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,583,700
Increase in Specie	2,290,300
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,037,200
Decrease in Deposits	1,910,600
Decrease in Circulation	22,400

	Aug. 19, '71.	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 10, '72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,532,200	15,532,200
Total	$88,425,600	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	304,537,429	295,802,800	299,586,500
Gold and Gold Notes	9,408,805	20,399,300	18,199,000
Other Legal Tenders	70,098,500	52,533,400	54,570,600
Deposits	247,257,470	235,757,600	237,668,200
Circulation	30,247,552	27,290,600	27,313,000
In Sub-Treasury	73,129,674	55,167,600	53,694,628

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 19, '71.
Deposits	$237,668,200	$235,757,600	$247,257,470
Circulation	27,313,000	27,290,600	30,247,552
Total	$264,981,200	$263,048,200	$277,505,022
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$60,243,500	$65,762,050	$69,376,255
Actual basis	72,769,600	72,932,700	79,507,305
Excess	$6,516,600	$7,170,650	$10,131,050
Rate of money	3@5 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.	3 ₱ ct.

The Bank return would seem to correct the unusually large withdrawal of Gold Notes on the previous statement. There is no accounting, otherwise than certain exceptional operations connected with the Gold Room, for the loss of $5,700,000 week before last, or the sudden gain of $2,200,000 last week. The loss of Greenbacks on the present return is not accounted for by regular trade movements, as the Treasury has made no gain of Currency, and no important remittances to the Country are reported. The terms for Money, among the Brokers, left off cheap, 3 to 4 ₱ cent. on call loan. The general Trade of the week improved on the previous week, and a considerable business was done in Dry Goods, both Foreign and Domestic. The new Importations are large, while the withdrawal of Goods, of the previous importation, from Bond, continue quite free. There will be an excess of Customs Duties in August over the large sum received in the same month last year, but large enough, we apprehend, to make good the falling off in July. The Fall Trade begins to look very promising, and the new Crops, especially Cotton, are expected early to market.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $10,139,106, against $7,168,065 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,976,118, against $3,959,636 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $582,185, against $647,340 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,782,599.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	July 13	$4,565,496
February	38,024,442	July 20	7,221,202
March	38,927,070	July 27	8,535,341
April	46,380,319	Aug. 3	7,378,540
May	42,483,217	Aug. 10	9,254,668
June	30,609,828	Aug. 17	10,139,106
July 6	6,085,229		
Total since Jan. 1			$287,245,638
Same time last year			248,264,315
Increase since last year			$38,981,323

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,951,004	July 10	$3,965,813
February	17,915,069	July 17	4,913,437
March	16,539,019	July 24	4,274,943
April	17,089,784	July 31	4,052,332
May	15,889,947	Aug. 7	5,278,242
June	20,091,560	Aug. 14	4,976,118
July 3	4,472,957		
Total since Jan 1			$138,500,925
Same time last year			146,050,362
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,549,437
Gold, Aug. 17, 1872			115 ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 19, 1871			112¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	July 12	$4,882,534
February	972,657	July 20	4,641,026
March	2,713,604	July 27	4,376,713
April	4,490,718	Aug. 3	1,653,289
May	14,850,566	Aug. 10	377,226
June	12,538,202	Aug. 17	582,185
July 6	2,624,812		
Total since Jan. 1			$55,243,694
Same time last year			52,827,857
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,415,837

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,358,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,436,604	May	12,077,882
June	7,463,684	June	2,303,835
July	7,683,316	July	16,951,456
Aug. 3	4,022,000	Aug. 3	571,475
Aug. 10	4,718,640	Aug. 10	1,521,854
Aug. 17	3,782,599	Aug. 17	525,910
Total, 1872	$96,474,277	Total, 1872	$56,290,029
Total, 1871	101,984,954	Total, 1871	61,090,565

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 19, '71.
American Gold	115½@114⅞@115	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅞@116¾	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅞116	113¾
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112⅝@112⅞	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	102@102	100¾
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	88¼@89	88¾
New-York Central	96@97¾@97⅛	97⅛
Rock Island	110¼@110⅜	108¾
North-west Common	73@74¼@73⅝	69⅞
North-west Preferred	90@91⅛	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	42½@43¾@43¾	45⅛
St. Paul Common	53¾@54⅛	61
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@76xd.	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	75½@75⅛	62⅜
Union Pacific	34@35⅛@35⅛	31⅝
Erie	47¼@44⅛@45⅛	30
Western Telegraph	70⅝@69⅛@73⅛@72⅝	61⅛
Pacific Mail	73@74⅛@72⅝	49⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛@90⅛@89⅛	*114

*Including Scrip since divided.

In the early part of the week there was a recovery on most of the Stock list from the depression at the close of the previous week, and on the sales down to Thursday the improvement was 1@1½ ₱ cent. During the same time there was a decline of ¾@1 ₱ cent. in Gold, and the general market seemed favorably influenced by this pause in the Gold speculation. But on Friday the clique demand for Gold was renewed, the price advanced ½@¾ ₱ cent., and the Stock list was pretty freely sold down in the same proportion. The latter was more or less affected by the return of very hot weather, which delays the activity anticipated from the breaking up of the Summer vacation of the Brokers and great operators to the country. On Saturday the Exchange adjourned at 3 o'clock on fairly steady prices for the Railroads and some depression on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The Public Funds were also steady, and Gold left off at 115@115⅛ ₱ cent.

The New Central Coal Company of Maryland, located and directed from this City, present the condition and prospects of their mines and finances. Their Coal Lands in the Cumberland Bituminous Field of Maryland consist of 3,415 Acres, divided between the Big Vein, Koontz, Oak Hill and Strawberry Plains estates, with all the Railroads, Cars, Planes and other stock for conducting a large business. Their capital is $200,000, and their present surplus, July 1, 1872, $300,000. Their contracts for Coal for the present season amount to 300,000 tons, and their present production, from their own mines, is stated to be fully 1,500 tons ₱ day. Mr. H. Conrad is President of the Company, and the principal Directors are Mr. Calhoun, of the Fourth National Bank; Mr. C. L. Anthony, Mr. Samuel F. Barger, Mr. Elliot F. Shephard, and Mr. H. L. Dyer, of New-York; Mr. J. H. Hoyt, of the New-Haven Railroad; Mr. C. W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Road, and Mr. D. T. Hotchkiss, of New-Haven.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount of the proposed loan.

The Bonds are selling at par in currency, have thirty years to run, payable, principal and interest, in gold, exempt from United States tax to the holder, are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings and upon a Government grant of land, averaging on completion of the road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000 coupon and registered, and are sold at par and interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,
New-York,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile. New-York Directors, Jesse Hoyt and A. H. Barney. Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Resin, bbls.	3,729
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Pork, pks.	52
Eggs, bbls.	698	Cut-meats, pks.	38
Cotton, bales	144	Lard, pks.	80
Flour, bbls.	5,089	Lard, kegs	894
Meal, bbls.	600	Stearine, pks.	100
Wheat, bushels	11,632	Tallow, pks.	113
Corn, bushels	148,020	Cheese, pks.	3,615
Oats, bushels	61,627	Butter, pks.	1,937
Rye, bushels	15,500	Sponge, bales	53
Malt, bushels	16,500	Skins, bales	4
Flax-seed, bags	110	Starch, pks.	658
Beans, bbls.	11	Tobacco, hhds.	234
Hops, bales	22	Tobacco, pks.	441
Hides, bdls.	720	Whisky, bbls.	107
Leather, sides	6,604	Wool, bales	609
Lard-oil, bbls.	71	Sugar, hhds.	31
Spirits Turp., bbls.	985		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—19,865 boxes Cheese, 747 boxes Bacon, 44 boxes Ham, 20 boxes Flavine, 11 boxes Clocks, 100 bbls. Farina, 15 tcs. Pork, 22 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 397 bales Cotton, 336 pkgs. Leather, 3 pkgs. Silk Wool, 4 bbls. Madder, 106 pkgs. Butter, 13 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Atlantic, for Liverpool—1 case Furs, 83 pkgs. Steel, 1,229 bales Cotton, 222 pkgs. Leather, 110 bags Coffee, 88 bbls. Pork, 3,017 boxes Cheese, 11 bales Silk Waste, 280 boxes Meats, 7,893 bushels Wheat, 31,854 bushels Corn, 100 tcs. Beef, 100 boxes Bacon, 100 pkgs. Butter, 22 pkgs. Bees-wax, 24 cases Linens.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—1,557 bbls. Resin, 644 bags Oil-cake, 6 bbls. Sperm-oil, 10 boxes Flavine, 250 boxes Meats, 2,414 boxes Cheese, 130 bales Hog Hair, 60,790 bushels Corn, 100 tons Oil-cake, 118 cases Tobacco, 400 bbls. Flour, 31 boxes Bacon, 23 bbls. Pork, 13 bags Waste.

By the brig M. L. Carvill, for Antwerp—5,665 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark William, for Antwerp—150 cases Tobacco, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 2,650 tcs. Lard, 111 hhds. Tallow, 55 bbls. Resin, 195 boxes Bacon.

By the ship Asia, for Hamburg—5,224 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lophema, for Oporto—10 hhds. Tobacco, 9,483 bushels Wheat, 24,000 Staves, 13 cases Clocks.

By the brig Freidig, for Konigsberg—1,075 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Stockton, for Buenos Ayres—382 boxes Tobacco, 100 cases Lard, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Sugar, 1,000 cases Kerosene, 1,065 boxes Starch, 670 pkgs. Drugs, 33 boxes Sewing-machines, 250 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 288 pieces Mahogany, 309 pieces Oak, 99 pieces Ash, 152 cases Hardware, 680 cases Chairs, 482 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 1 box Clocks, 75 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 cases Varnish, 150 bbls. Resin, 6,752 feet Lumber, 12 boxes Revolvers, 300 cases Spirits Turpentine, 2 Soda Fountains, 28 pkgs. Lamps, 12 pkgs. Walnut, 59 bales Duck.

By the steamer Metropolis, for Havana—8 pkgs. Iron, 6 pkgs. Brittania-ware, 17 boxes Sewing-machines, 25 pkgs. Butter, 424 pkgs. Lard, 1,850 bbls. Potatoes, 105 bbls. Beans, 50 boxes Bacon, 44 pkgs. Hams, 6 bales Wick, 150 pkgs. Fish, 50 bales Cassia, 10 cases Oysters, 10 cases Milk, 16 pkgs. Scales, 800 bags Rice, 20 bags Pepper, 39 drums Caustic Soda.

By the brig Uncle Sam, for Humacoa—18 pkgs. Drugs, 50 pkgs. Trunks, 400 bbls. Flour, 45 bbls. Pork, 32 pkgs. Butter, 6 boxes Cheese, 175 pkgs. Lard, 40 pkgs. Crackers, 25 pkgs. Tallow, 100 cases Petroleum, 500 reams Paper, 32 kegs Nails, 12 bales Oakum, 2 bbls. Resin, 1 pkg. Lamps, 24 cases Chairs, 1 case Sewing-machines, 14 pkgs. Rope, 404 bbls. Beef, 10 cases Agricultural Implements, 100 bundles Clapboards, 37,046 feet Lumber.

By the schooner Azelda & Laura, for Baracoa—46,085 feet Lumber, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Apples.

By the schooner Fernanda, for Turk's Island—2 cases Lobsters, 3 coils Rope, 6 bbls. Beef, 12 boxes Herrings, 12 kits Mackerel, 3 cases Halibut, 8 pkgs. Butter, 6 pkgs. Lard.

And from Philadelphia, for Dunkirk, by the bark Augustine Kobbe—154,101½ gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—In invoices no business transpired; prices ruled firm. A fair jobbing movement was reported at full rates.

COTTON—Has been steady, but in light demand for early delivery; sales, 818 bales, including 373 bales to shippers and 445 bales to spinners. For forward delivery prices have been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. on a restricted offering, but the dealings have been limited; sales, 5,300 bales, (1,700 bales last evening and 3,600 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 300 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20¾c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 300 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c. Exchanged—1⅜c. paid to exchange 300 bales November for 300 bales September. And today, for August, 500 bales at 20⅞c.; September, 300 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c.; October, 400 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 300 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 200 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales, at 18 11-16c.; 200 bales at 18⅝c.; 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; January, 400 bales, old form contract, at 18½c. Exchanged—1¼c. paid to exchange 200 bales November for 200 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 20.10c.; October, 19.09c.; November, 18.75c.; December, 18⅝c.; January, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 144 bales, including 43 bales from Galveston, 101 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—The falling off in the arrivals has given holders the advantage on desirable lots of fresh stock, for which a fair inquiry has been noted. We quote the range from 20c.@24c. for inferior to choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State at 21c.@22½c.; Western at 20c.@22c., and Jersey and Long Island at 23c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light business has been reported in State and Western Flour at a shade easier prices, almost wholly for home trade purposes, though in part for shipment to the West Indies. Sales have been made since our last of 6,150 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $7@$7 50; very good to fancy at $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 80@$7 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7@$7 40, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in limited request at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls. at $6 20@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request and rather firmer at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at from $3 50@$3 90 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted firm, on rather meagre offerings of stock and a moderate inquiry, chiefly for prime samples of No. 2. There has been a pretty fair demand noted for Winter Wheat, but at irregular prices, mostly for export, for which purpose a moderate business has been reported in new Red Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, at $1 60 for No. 2 Northwestern Spring, to arrive next week; $1 63 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., both afloat; $1 60@$1 64 for new Red Western, for export; $1 68@$1 75 for small lots of old do.; $1 90@$1 93@$1 95 for White Western.... Corn has been in fair supply and again quoted rather easier in price, on moderate trade, mainly in strictly prime Mixed Western, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels, at 62¾c.@63c. for fair to prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 63c. for prime, afloat; 63¾c.@64c. for fancy do.; 61c.@62¾c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 64½c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 65c.@68c. for White Western, and 58½c.@61c. for damaged....Rye, Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged....Oats have been in unusually lively demand, mainly on speculative account, at an advance of fully 1c ₱ bushel on Mixed Western, afloat, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, at 44¼c.@44½c., closing at 44½c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 40c.@44¾c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 48c.@52c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, from store, track and afloat.

HIDES—There has been a slow movement in nearly all kinds of stock, but holders have shown firmness. The week's receipts have been 25,436 Hides and 305 bales do.; sales, 24,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 10,600 Dry Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., at 24c., gold, selected; 1,900 Dry Montevideo, 20@22 lbs. sent to tan; 300 Dry E. R. Kips, 10@12 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs., at 20c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., 600 Dry Attakapas, 21 lbs., 800 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., 700 Dry-salted Sisal, 20 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., at 13c., gold, selected; 1,300 Wet-salted Texas, 45@55 lbs., on private terms; 800 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 12¼c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 290,150 Hides and 1,780 bales (same time last year 191,600 Hides and 1,592 bales), as follows: 107,350 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 82,200 Dry Montevideo, &c., 39,300 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry Central American, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 200 Dry Para, 1,300 Dry Tampico, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone (African), 8,000 Dry California, 12,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,000 Dry and Salted West India, 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas (and Southern, 2,900 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 980 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 800 bales Cacutta Cow.

LEATHER—There has been a livelier trade reported in Hemlock tannages, in good part for export, the outward movement of stock having been favored by the more encouraging foreign advices. Prime goods have been firm, but the poorer grades have been quoted cheaper. The purchases for shipment have been about 15,000 sides, mostly of Orinoco, &c., light, and heavy and good damaged, for the English markets. Prime lots of Union Crop have been of ready sale at full quotations; supplies more liberal. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Neglected and nominally unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Resin generally quiet, with Strained quoted weak, and available at $3 75; sales, 300 bbls. No. 2 at $3 95, and 500 bbls. Pale at $5@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 800 bbls. at 51c. ₱ gallon, showing a firm and active market.

PETROLEUM—Has been very slow of sale, with Crude quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c., in bulk; Refined at 22¾c. here, and 21¾c. at Philadelphia, early delivery, and Refined, in cases; and Naphtha nominally as before. No important dealings reported. The monthly report of the Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* for July shows an increase of 964 bbls. in the daily average of production, with an increase of 11,563 bbls. in the available stock; while the *Courier* makes the increase in the average daily production 367 bbls., and in the available stock, 11,779 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request for early delivery at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $13 85@$13 90 for new Western Mess, now held at $14; $13 for old do.; $11 75@$12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been quite brisk, largely on Western speculative account, at advanced rates, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 85; 1,250 bbls. do., seller September, at $13 85@$13 95; 2,750 bbls. do., seller October, at $14@$14 12½.; and 500 bbls., seller November, at $14....City-dressed Hogs have been in better request at 6⅜c.@6⅝c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been firm, though quiet, at from 14c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7¼c.@7⅞c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 170 pkgs., within the range. Also 2,000 City-pickled Hams, 15 lbs. average, at 14c.; 3,500 City-pickled Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in brisk demand at a further improvement in prices, with sales reported of 1,050 boxes Long Clear at 8c.; 100 boxes Short Clear at 8¾c., and 1,000 boxes Short Clear, December and January deliveries, part at 8c. ₱ lb....An improved demand prevails for Lard at firmer rates, on meagre offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime old Western, 9⅞c. for choice old Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c.@9c. for prime new Western Steam; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with sales reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller September, at 9 1-16c., now held at 9⅛c....Refined in request at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb....Beef, Butter and Cheese remain about as last noticed.

SKINS—A good inquiry prevails for Deer at very full prices on scant offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 6,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Campeachy, and 3,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts comprise 26 bales from Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, 2 do. from Honduras, and 29 do. Southern. We quote: Honduras, Deer, 50c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 48c.; Sisal, 49c.@50c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 50c.@51c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been steady and in moderate demand, with sales reported of 200 bales Mexican, 100 do. Curacoa, and 25 do. Payta. Receipts 516 bales Tampico, 45 do. Maracaibo, 29 do. Savanilla, and 30 do. Calcutta. We quote: Tampico, Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c, gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held very firmly at former quotations, but have been unusually dull, only 68 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico having been reported sold at 9½c. ₱ lb. Refined quiet and weak.

TALLOW has been in less demand and rather less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 200 tcs. sold at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, though not active; 150 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at 93½c.@93¾c., closing at 93¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been quoted a trifle stronger for Grain, for which there has been a fair inquiry for accommodation, and about steady for other kinds of Produce, on restricted offerings, mostly of Cheese, Bacon and Cotton. There has been less activity in the chartering line, negotiations having been checked by the firm views of owners, particularly of vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, which were most in demand....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 230 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Corn at 8½d.; 70,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn and 9d. for Wheat, which latter were the closing rates ₱ bushel; 12,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 100 bbls. Pork, 100 pkgs. Butter, 180 boxes Bacon on private terms; and 35 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. Also, two American ships, 1,131 and 1,128 tons, and a British ship, 896 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For London, a British bark, 598 tons, reported with sugar, from Bankok, at 80s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 4½d., or, if direct, 7s. 1½d.; a British brig, 146 tons, with about 1,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., flat; an Italian bark, 466 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d., or, if direct, at 7s. 1½d.; an Austrian bark, 558 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., on private terms, and a bark, with Corn, from New-Orleans, also on private terms....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British bark, 369 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 62s. 6d.@72s. 6d., and an American bark, 459 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, privileges confined to the United Kingdom, on private terms.... For the German Baltic, a German brig, 186 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, 544 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. do. at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 50 tcs. Lard, prompt delivery, to complete cargo, at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Hamburg, by sail, 68 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; and, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon and 100 tons Heavy Goods at 50s. ₱ ton....For the Rio Grande, a German brig, 236 tons, (now here,) with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, on private terms....For Callao, a British bark, 366 tons, with Lumber, reported from Burrard's Inlet, on private terms....For Havana, a bark, from Philadelphia and back, with equal to 350 hhds. Sugar, at $3 for hhds. and $2 for boxes, and Molasses at $3....For the north side of Cuba, a brig, 3,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at $2,000, gold....For the West Indies, two British brigs, 330 and 228 tons, an American bark, 235 tons, and an American brig, 275 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Barbados, a brig, 2,700 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c....For Jamaica, a brig, with 160,000 Staves, from Norfolk, at $14....For Kingston, Jamaica, a brig, 2,500 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 50c., and back with Logwood at $5 12½....For New-York, a British ship, 641 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 65s. and 75s.; a British bark, 384 tons, with do., from do., via Penang, at 65s.@67s. 6d. and 75s.@77s. 6d....For Trinidad, P. S., two brigs, from Philadelphia, with general cargo, on the basis of 60c. ₱ bbl....Two other Petroleum and one Grain negotiation were pending, but not closed, up to a late hour....For San Francisco, a German bark, 363 tons, with Rice, reported from Bankok, on private terms; a British ship, 934 tons, with Sugar, in baskets, from Java ports, at 82s. 6d....For Boston, an American bark, 899 tons, reported from Singapore, at £3,500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, prices are irregular; No. 2 Spring sold early at $1 56, cash or August, and closed at $1 57½@$1 58; September sold at $1 20½@$1 22¼, and closed at $1 21¾@$1 22; No. 3 Spring lower at $1 28. Corn quiet, weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.@41½c., cash or August; Rejected, 38¼c.; High Mixed, afloat, 43c.@44c. Oats in fair demand and lower: No. 2 at 27¾c. Rye firm; No. 2 at 56c. Barley in fair demand, advanced; No. 2 Fall, new, 59c.@60c. Mess Pork in fair demand but lower: sales at $14 75 August, and $14 50 September. Lard steady at 8¾c.@8⅝c. for Winter, and 8¾c. for Summer rendered. Bulk Meats in good demand, generally held higher; Shoulders quotable at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¾c. bid. Bacon firm and scarce but unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7¾c.@8c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 354,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 384,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Cattle—Receipts, 2,049 head; market quiet; demand mainly for Texans and Common Natives, at from $3@$3 50 for the latter, and $2 12½@$3 12½ ₱ cwt. for Texans; shipping grades dull, but prices unchanged; fair 10½ cwt. Steers selling at $4 50; good 11¼ cwt. do., $5 37½@$5 75; a lot of extra 13¼ cwts. sold at $6 50; the market closed dull; shipments yesterday, 2,247 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,277; market active and 10c. higher, at $4 50@$5; most sales good smooth Hogs at $4 85@$4 90; shipments yesterday, 6,583. Sheep—Receipts, 475; market quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 76; No. 2 do., $1 66; No. 3 do., $1 55; Extra White Michigan, $1 80; No. 1 White State, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 42½; August, $1 40½; September, $1 39; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 50; No. 1 Red, new, $1 50; old, $1 70; new, September, $1 47; No. 2 Red, August, $1 39; old, $1 68; No. 3 Red, $1 36; Rejected Red, $1 16; Rejected Spring, $1 05. Corn dull, and declined 1c.@2c.; High Mixed, 46¼c., buyer August, 47c.; buyer September, 48c.; Low Mixed, 48c. offered; White, 50c.; No Grade, 46c.; Damaged, 37½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 28¾c.; Old, 32c.; Rejected, 27c. Freights lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.@6c.; to Oswego and Kingston, 10½@11c. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 6,500 bushels: No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn steady; sales, 2,400 bushels, at 59c. Oats quiet; Ohio nominally 41c. Corn-meal—$1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady: Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 90¼c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,149,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,900 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,373,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6 75@$7. Wheat steady; Dry, $1 40; Damp, $1 10@$1 30. Corn steady at 47c. Rye steady; Old, 73c.@75c.; New, 69c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and firm for Old at 36c.@39c.; New, 25c.@30c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Lard in fair demand and firm for Summer at 8¼c.@8¾c.; no Winter Steam offered; Kettle held 8¾c.@8¾c.; salable ⅛c. less. Pork firm; sales at $14. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders held 6¾c.@6¾c., 6½c. bid; Sides held 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., with sales. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; Winter, 16¼c.; Summer, 16c. Lives Hogs firm at $4 60@$5 25. Whisky steady at 89c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,850 bbls.; Wheat, 29,900 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Corn, 225,314 bushels; Oats, 41,923 bushels. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 24,800 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 11¼c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour quiet; quoted, Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; nominally, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter Michigan, $1 85. Corn dull; buyers and sellers apart; held 53c. Oats quiet; held 37c.@37½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Tobacco very stiff for low grades; sales 57 hhds. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 50. Wheat in good demand; Mediterranean, $1 25; Amber, $1 35; White, $1 35@$1 40. Corn nominal; small business. Oats dull; New 25c.@$28c., on arrival. Rye dull. Provisions very firm with an advancing tendency; Pork, $13 75@$14. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. Lard—Tierces, 9¼c.@9¾c.; kegs, 10¼c.@10½c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots of No. 3 Fall, $1 50; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 63. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley quiet. Choice New, 80c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 60c. Whisky quiet at 91c. Pork excited and higher at $14 50, spot or September; $11 50, October. Bacon—Advancing tendency. Lard quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; business small. Wheat—Prime active, but not quotably higher; New Red, $1 65@$1 75; Old do., $1 70; White, $1 80@$1 90. Corn active; Yellow, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 63c. Oats dull at 43c.@46c. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Molasses active; West Indies, 31c.@34c. Clover-seed—Old, $10@$10 75. Timothy—New, $3 62½. Provisions firmer, but not quotably higher. Whisky, 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull and little doing; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 33 bales; exports, coastwise, 683 bales; sales, 41 bales; stock, 6,211 bales. Bran, 97½c. Pork higher at $14 25, held $14 50. Bacon held higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Whiskey lower at 92c.@99c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 126; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 114⅞.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged; Spring Double Extra, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 and No. 2, $1 41. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. for new. Rye firm; No. 1, 56c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 45c. Resin firm; $3 50 for Low No. 1; $3 71 for No. 1; $3 25 for No. 2; $4 50 for Low Pale; $5 for Pale; $7 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 50 for Hard; $3 85 for Yellow Dip; $4 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $4.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Winter Red, offered $1 43, $1 42 bid spot; sales 1,000 bushels September, at $1 40; 5,000 bushels December, at $1 35. Corn steady; Mixed, 49c. Oats steady; No. 1 new State, 32. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Wheat—No transactions. Rye—No transactions. Corn—Western Mixed nominally 62½c.@63c. Oats steady; sales one car Western, in bags, at 47c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 267 bales; stock, 1,509 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 24 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities quiet; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅝; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88¼.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,500,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The shipments from Bombay to the 16th inst., since the last report, have been 800 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 2d. ₱ cental for California Wheat; 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 3d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s.@29s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Pork, 46s. ₱ cwt. for New Mess. Lard, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 33s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at 14 ₱ cent. discount. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard nominal; quoted at 10½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange—The general market is irregular. Exchange on the United States nominal; Currency, 60 days, 4¼@4¾ ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, 6@6½ ₱ cent. premium. Gold, 60 days, 19@19½ ₱ cent. premium; do., short sight, 20½@21 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on London, 31½@32 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on Paris, 15½@16 ₱ cent. premium.

New-Jersey Colleges and Seminaries.

New-Jersey has within its borders four Colleges—Nassau Hall (Presbyterian) at Princeton, Rutgers (Reformed) at New-Brunswick, Seton Hall (Roman Catholic) at South Orange, and Burlington (Episcopal) at Burlington. It also has three Theological Seminaries—a Presbyterian at Princeton, Herzog Hall (Reformed) at New-Brunswick, and Drew (Methodist) at Madison. These are all large institutions, and annually graduate a large number of students, to become the future lawyers, physicians, ministers, and scientists. The Summer vacations have now nearly expired, and preparations are making for the return of the students, and the entrance of the usual new-comers. At Princeton Dr. McCosh is continuing his active work of securing the endowment of the institution, and the Theological Seminary has also received generous contributions from its friends. The Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick has issued its annual circular, from which we learn that the next year of study opens on the 20th day of September, and extends to the third Tuesday in May—the only vacation being an interval of eight or ten days at the Christmas holidays. The long vacation during the Summer has given opportunity for students to engage in teaching and other spheres of Christian work. The James Suydam Hall will probably be finished early in the coming Autumn, and will furnish a fine chapel, a museum, lecture-room, and a spacious gymnasium, which will be equipped with every appurtenance for physical exercise. The new Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zant, will be inaugurated at the opening of the term, and will then begin his labors.

The library numbers now about fifteen thousand volumes, carefully selected, and with the prospect of large additions when the new fire-proof library building is ready to receive them. The reading-room is well supplied with the best foreign and American reviews.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE best office in the City for servants in every capacity. Employers will find it to their interest to call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.
☞ Cut this out. ☜

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., EMployers can be suited without delay with first-class male and female help, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman wants a baby to wet nurse at her house; excellent physician's reference. Apply to Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone, by a competent, neat, tidy and highly-respectable woman; testimonials good; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, also all kinds nice soups, coquets; is a good baker; has unexceptionable City reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or general house-work, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE and neat young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work in a small family; good baker, good family cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent, and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking; very best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD PLAIN COOK: is a good baker; understands a variety of desserts. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Office, near 36th-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE.
No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.
Families, Hotels and Others Supplied with First-class Help.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied with reliable help.
GERMAN, SCOTCH AND IRISH.
ALSO, GOOD COLORED HELP.
At 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY in need of well-recommended help of all nations can immediately be supplied at the old established Bureau, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Huld.

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER.—A FIRST-class hotel housekeeper wants an engagement. Apply to the proprietor of the Coleman House.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine work, French fluting, &c.; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Employers' and Servants' Agency, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class laundress in a private family, no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 87 Madison-av., residence of her late employer, where she has lived for four years.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND well-recommended young woman a situation as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; thorough in either capacity; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; private or public; has two years' reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants to go out by the day to wash and iron. Apply at No. 401 East 48th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress wishes a situation in a private family; very best reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as nurse to grown children, or the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' machine, and would mind one or two growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN—AND PLAIN GARDENER'S situation wanted by a respectable Swede, aged twenty-three; is temperate, willing and obliging, and anxious for a steady home; can take care of and drive horses, milk, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMEN.—TWO THOROUGHLY-COMpetent colored men wish situations, one as coachman, the other to drive for a doctor; excellent City references. Address Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman, for a man who has lived with me in that capacity for more than seven years, and given complete satisfaction. Address E. G. T., Box No. 217 Post-office, New-York.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as domestic servant; references. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

FARM-WORK OR GROOM.—BY A REspectable, temperate, Protestant man; a steady home is more an object than high wages; can do most kinds of farm-work, milk cows, drive horses, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN and wife lately landed, wish a situation as gardener or coachman; wife as chamber-maid, or to take charge of children; is a good sewer, and can operate on a machine. Address W. S. R., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener; single man, fully competent to take charge of horses and cows and do all kinds of work on gentleman's place; has good reference. Address F. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, wishes a situation; can take care of and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; is very handy about the house and willing to be useful indoor or out; is strictly temperate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG GERMAN man wants a situation in the City or country; knows how to take care of horses and is not afraid of any other work; sixteen years' reference. Address A. W. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY ABOUT SEVENteen, a situation to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful in or out the house; understands the care of horses, milk, farm, &c. City or country. Good three years reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, age twenty-nine, with good recommendations, a steady situation; is a good driver, can take care of horses, milk, plain gardening, and do farm-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Fordyce L. Laflin.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City lying east of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Also to be elected for said City and County:

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly.

A Mayor, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A District-Attorney, in the place of Samuel B. Garvin.

A City Judge, in the place of Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

A Coroner, in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.

Fifteen (15) Aldermen.

Twenty-one (21) Assistant Aldermen.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapters 700 and 757, laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties under said acts:

CHAP. 700.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the People.

PASSED May 15, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To supply deficiencies in former appropriations, and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law. The following amounts are hereby appropriated: The sum of fifty-five thousand eight hundred and one dollars and ninety-five cents, to pay for deficiencies unprovided for in full by act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty four cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the money borrowed, or certificates of indebtedness issued, to meet the deficiencies enumerated in the three foregoing items of deficiencies. The sum of three hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, for outstanding certificates of awards of canal damages made by and expenses attending cases heard before the canal appraisers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one now on interest. The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the certificates in the last foregoing item mentioned. The sum of twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the eastern division of the Erie canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of sixty-one thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Champlain Canal improvement in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Black River Canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding and for work done on the Chenango Canal extension in excess of any appropriation therefor, a portion of which was specially excepted from payment out of the appropriation of such Chenango Canal extension made by chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and now due and unpaid for work done and performed on the Oneida Lake Canal, in excess for any appropriation therefor. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the last four foregoing items. The sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-six cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation made by the Canal Board in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of seventy-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation and expenses attending the same, made by the Board of Canal Commissioners in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest on the last two foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the canal debt sinking fund, to meet the requirements of section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State, for interest on the Canal debt, which was due September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars, to supply the canal debt sinking fund with means to pay interest on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as required by section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State. The sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, due and to be paid on final settlement of contracts for money heretofore retained by the State to secure the performance of contracts. The sum of four millions fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for the present acknowledged deficiency, and the estimated liabilities of the general fund up to the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made, but which such indebtedness has been incurred and such liabilities created, according to the report of the late Controller, transmitted to the Legislature January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 2. To provide the means of paying the said appropriation for the canals under the provisions of this act, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided by law, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the appropriation herein named.

SEC. 3. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of six millions six hundred thousand dollars; and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay the interest on said debt as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in four years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in eight years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Controller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January in each year until the principal is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in four years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eight years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Controller shall deem meet. The Controller shall, before disposing of said bonds or any of them, advertise the proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals, and award the same to the highest bidder at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 5. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in the State shall provide, at each poll on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the same, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to canal and general fund deficiencies."

SEC. 6. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately and without adjournment proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt;" and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor; and all the provisions of law in relation to election of [illegible] tary and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 8. Sections five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but the second, third and fourth sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall be chapter seven hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals.

Passed May 17, 1872, three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and was duly published for three months previous to the time of making such choice in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, pursuant to the said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit: "Relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals." Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the sixth article of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 28. The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding five hundred in number, pending in that Court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals for a period not exceeding two years. Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the proposed amendment to the people of this State:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election to be held in this State on the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment; and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," or "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and exhibit the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendments, during the day of election, in the several election districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall count and canvass the ballots given relative to the said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and the whole number of votes given "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made and certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The vote so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified and signed, and recorded in the manner required by law, in respect to the canvassing the votes given at an election for Governor, and certified copies of the said statements and certificates of the County Canvassers shall be made, certified and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner provided by law in cases of election for Governor. The said certified copies transmitted by the County Clerks shall be canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers, in the like manner as provided by law, in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner they shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be entered of record by the Secretary of State, and shall be published by him in the State paper.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the Election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this notice without due authority. See laws 1860, chap. 480.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.

1872. AUTUMN. 1872.

Shawls! Scarfs!

WE BEG TO INFORM PACKAGE AND WHOLESALE BUYERS GENERALLY THAT OUR STOCK IN THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

WE BELIEVE THAT NO SUCH COMPLETE LINES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHAWLS AS WE NOW OFFER CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

AN EARLY AND THOROUGH INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES WILL BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST,

An immense stock of
BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES
and Merinos from 75c. per yard, all other departments in proportion.
BLACK and WHITE, and BLACK IRON GRENADINES 12½c., about one-third the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS

AT A RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
A line of TAMISE CLOTHS 75c. to $1.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &C. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

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WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

Horace Greeley repeatedly pointed out in the campaign of 1868, that however decent a man Horatio Seymour might be, he *could* not, as President, be better than his party. This is as true of Greeley now as it was of Seymour then. Yet Mr. Greeley's own friends acknowledge that the worst men in the country compose his immediate party.

The Democratic Party now profess to accept the amendments to the Constitution, and Horace Greeley professes to believe in the sincerity of that acceptance. But only last February, the Democrats in the House of Representatives were asked to vote in favor "of such REASONABLE legislation of Congress AS MAY BE NECESSARY to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual," and all but eight of the Democrats voted NO. The amendments are mere nullities, without appropriate legislation, and the Democrats voted to leave them mere nullities. A Democratic victory means, therefore, the reversal of the results of the war—nothing else, nothing less.

Every day the indications become more distinct that the Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville is to be a body whose numbers and influence will entitle it to respect, while it will be vastly the superior of its predecessor at Baltimore as a representative of Democratic sentiment. Judging others by themselves, the Greeleyites cannot conceive of anybody being prompted by principle in political action, and consequently they are busily engaged in saying that the Louisville movement is paid for with Republican money, just as Mr. GREELEY used to assert that Mr. DAVID A. WELLS had been bribed with British gold. But the Straight Democrats, not greatly troubled, apparently, by these slanders, are quietly organizing their forces without any other help, so far as we can see, than the universal Democratic repugnance to GREELEY. Their Convention is, therefore, not unlikely to be a very well-defined element in the Presidential contest. Judging from present indications, the Republicans may yet have to wheel about to face this new antagonist, leaving Mr. GREELEY and his gang as guerillas upon the flank, unworthy of attention when the enemy is in force in our front.

The statement which we publish today brings the details of the disbursements on account of the Children's Fund down to date. Those who have given attention to the items of the accounts, both for excursions and for sick relief, will have noted that our agents have been liberal without being lavish, and that extreme care has been taken to see that every dollar of the money subscribed produced some substantial and beneficial result. In the same spirit and according to the same methods, we shall continue to administer the fund during the few weeks that remain in which its further expenditure will be required. We shall then have something to say about the disposal of the balance which may remain as a nucleus for the necessities of another season. We shall also, ere long, have something to say about the general disposal of charitable funds in this City. The experience of our agents in the management of the Children's Fund has put us in possession of many valuable facts and suggestions in regard to organization for charitable purposes, and has also supplied us with some data by which to test the value of the results obtained in exchange for many liberal grants of public and private money. If the Children's Fund should prove the means of introducing some little system into the present chaotic condition of our charitable administration, it will be not the least of the many indirect benefits which have attended it.

The State Elections.

After a vexatious delay, due to the scanty means of communication between the different parts of the State, we are able this morning to present the official returns of North Carolina election in complete form, with the exception of three counties. It will be seen from our table, that in a total vote of nearly 200,000 votes Gov. CALDWELL has a majority of 2,208, and that while the Republicans have gained 13,796 on the vote of 1870, the Democrats have gained only 6,128, making the net Republican gain 7,668.

These figures, carefully considered, show what a splendid triumph has been achieved by the Republicans of North Carolina, but they also show the more important fact that the Republican Party in the nation at large has been strengthened instead of weakened by the bitter war that has been waged upon it within its own ranks. No fact is so generally admitted as that in politics like causes produce like effects upon popular opinion everywhere in the nation, and keeping this fact in view we can see the full significance of these returns. Despite the desertion of some supposed to be among its most honored leaders, and notwithstanding the avalanche of charges of corruption, imbecility and treason to its principles, which were hurled upon it by the movement which made the Senate of the United States for nearly a whole session a machine for the dissemination of scandal, the Republican Party has become more powerful in a State where it was laboring under such grave difficulties as are incident to having the legislative power in the hands of opponents. On the other hand the Democrats, with the universal amnesty which permits every rebel and every Kuklux to vote, with the aid of the so-called Liberal Republicans, marching under the banner of a recreant Republican, as their Presidential candidate, liberally supplied with Tammany money, and resorting to wholesale intimidation and fraud, have been able to make only a small apparent gain on their vote of 1870, when murder and scourging were their chief political weapons.

There is great encouragement in such facts for those Republicans who have yet to meet the common enemy in their respective States. In Vermont this enemy is so weak that it requires little effort to secure a decisive triumph, and it may be that this year, from the apathy of the Republicans, the usual majority will not be quite reached. The party is, however, well organized throughout the State, and with the issues of the Presidential contest which are so intimately associated with the State election, properly presented to the people, we have no doubt that Vermont would show equal devotion with North Carolina to the cause of human liberty and substantial progress. In Maine these issues are being powerfully presented by Speaker BLAINE and other prominent Republicans, and notwithstanding the boasts of the Democrats and of those Republicans who have abandoned principle for the chance of office, we have little doubt that Maine will equal, although she will strive vainly to eclipse the noble record which North Carolina has made.

But in Vermont and Maine very little time remains for the North Carolina election to have its proper effect, and it is reserved for Pennsylvania and Indiana to receive the chief benefits of the splendid figures of the old North State. It is undeniable that in all the States there is a large floating vote which does good only when it has the opportunity of following a good example, because it goes with the party which seems to have the better prospects. The result in North Carolina shows beyond cavil that the Republican Party is far stronger than its opponents, and just so fast and so far as this fact is brought to the knowledge of the people will the floating vote become Republican. In Pennsylvania and Indiana there is ample time to inform every voter, and although there might be from local causes a diminution of the Republican majorities in both Vermont and Maine, it need exercise no bad influence in the other two States. In Pennsylvania, as our special correspondence has shown, the Republicans are laboring under some local difficulties, but these have been in great part happily overcome, the party is thoroughly organized, active, aggressive, already making a spirited contest, and with the encouragement of the complete North Carolina returns it should, and we do not doubt will, achieve a substantial triumph in October. If the charges which have been made against Gen. HARTRANFT could be proved to be true, we should insist upon his defeat at whatever cost, but none of them having been so proved no Republican is justified at such a time as this in making war upon him. It will not do to say that he may be defeated and Gen. GRANT yet carry the State; such talk is usually the prelude to the complete abandonment of principle. In Indiana matters are better than in Pennsylvania, as the State ticket is one of the strongest ever put before the people, the nominations for Congress are wholly acceptable, and the party is charging in splendid style upon the mongrels arrayed against it.

To our friends in all these States which are, practically, to decide the Presidential contest, we say, take heart from the glorious deeds of our brethren in North Carolina, but take no bond of fate. Assume that nothing is done so long as anything remains to be done which can render the defeat of the enemy more crushing. That enemy is wily, unscrupulous—has been rendered desperate by the repulses already received, and has no notion of abandoning the contest. Only by constant watchfulness, constant effort, can such a victory be gained as will decide, for all time, that in this land "every man is himself." Remember that only perseverance keeps honor bright, and that to be too sure is to invite disaster. Today all the advantages of the vital struggle in which we are engaged are clearly with us; we can lose them only by supineness and over-confidence. Let us keep steadily at work, then, until we have buried the unholy alliance for the sake of spoils, under a majority so great that American politics can never be disgraced again by a coalition as base.

Doolittle's Case.

The President of the Baltimore Convention, who left the Republican Party because "it had become too corrupt," was confronted in the TIMES of Thursday last with proofs that he had been one of the meanest and most hypocritical of those who have sheltered themselves under the name and character furnished to a great party by better men. As yet there has been no response from the Senator from Wisconsin, and no promise of one save, perhaps, the doubtful announcement of the *Tribune* that "Mr. DOOLITTLE will probably have something to say in reply." Mr. GREELEY's organ is obviously at a loss to imagine what that "something" can be, and finds it, for once, impossible to manufacture any kind of whitewash that will stick to the reputation of this precious "reformer." When Senator DOOLITTLE is able to articulate the expected something, we trust that he will not attempt to elude any of the following points of our indictment against him:

About the beginning of December, 1864, he obtained for THOMAS J. CONATTY, who had just then resigned a clerkship in the United States Treasury, a permit to purchase cotton in certain rebel States to the amount of fifty thousand bales. Such permits were, in those days, considered equivalent to the bestowal of a moderate fortune, and though CONATTY supposed that Senator DOOLITTLE's influence had been exerted for him in a perfectly disinterested way, DOOLITTLE looked at the matter in a somewhat different light. The Senator told the ex-clerk verbally that he had got a very good thing, and could afford to allow him (DOOLITTLE) a share in the proceeds without being any the poorer. To clinch the matter, DOOLITTLE handed CONATTY a draft of a letter, dated Dec. 29, 1864, which he had drawn out in his own handwriting for CONATTY to copy, to sign, and to transmit to his "disinterested" benefactor. The letter makes CONATTY promise, as a mark of his high admiration of the character of the Senator from Wisconsin, to remit to him "one-fourth of all the profits" realized after paying expenses, from the fortune-bearing cotton permit. The original draft of this letter in Senator DOOLITTLE's handwriting is in our possession, and has been photographed for inspection and distribution.

In addition to this we have the originals and fac-simile photographic copies of letters of the following purport: The reply dated Dec. 30, 1864, and marked "private and confidential," sent by DOOLITTLE in acknowledgment of what he calls the "magnanimous proposition" of CONATTY. In this letter the Senator takes occasion to state that the cotton permit was obtained "without any word or influence or thought" of his, and that he never "had any knowledge or thought" of the generous and magnanimous offer contained in CONATTY's communication, before receiving it. When DOOLITTLE says his "something," perhaps he will explain who it was that he expected to deceive by this ludicrously overdone system of falsification. Then we have the original and copies of a letter dated Dec. 31, 1864, in which DOOLITTLE incloses to CONATTY an introduction to that recent convert to "liberalism," Gen. BANKS, and which closes with a pious ejaculation for the success of a partnership which he had begun in falsehood, and was evidently prepared to cement in fraud. The letter to Gen. BANKS is also in our possession, and has been photographed like the others. It contains the suggestive announcement that Senator DOOLITTLE considered the filling of his own pockets "a matter of great importance to the public welfare." The last of the series is from DOOLITTLE to CONATTY, and refers to the official list of articles which the War Department had prohibited being exchanged for cotton. It is dated Jan. 5, 1865, and shows that Senator DOOLITTLE was determined to spare no effort to obtain the "fortune" of which he had secured himself so very substantial a slice.

Senator DOOLITTLE cannot deny the genuineness of these letters, which are all in his own handwriting. If his memory is at fault about their contents, let him select some impartial and respectable persons to whom the originals may be submitted for the better information of himself and the public. We shall be glad to furnish our quota of irreproachable members to any such committee of inspection, and shall abide by their joint verdict upon the correctness with which we have given the contents of the letters, and, if need be, upon the genuineness of the letters themselves. Only let Senator DOOLITTLE say his "something" quickly or retire forever into merited oblivion and disgrace.

Tammany's Choice.

A year ago there was no subject on which the Democratic papers of this City were more positive than upon the non-existence of the Tammany Ring. Over and over again they asserted that the statements then made by the TIMES were purely imaginary, that the figures given were false, and that the movement to establish good, honest government was merely a party scheme. Happily for our City and country, these denials were estimated by the great mass of the people at their real worth. Popular feeling is generally correct, and is little likely to be misled by either journalistic or political trickery; a fact that the writers for certain "Liberal" and Democratic papers are vainly attempting to ignore. We have asserted from the best authority that the old leaders of the Tammany Ring were the organizers and abettors of the combination opposition to Gen. GRANT's re-election. There is nothing very strange in the statement, for the entire pampaign, from the fraudulent nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati, to the miserable attempts to seize the fruits of a Republican victory in North Carolina, has betrayed its parentage beyond the possibility of mistake.

The TIMES, however, has succeeded in making the name of Tammany unpopular; and in order to counteract this influence, the Greeley newspapers are, one and all, publicly pretending to repudiate their associates. By some singular mental process, the *Tribune* has brought itself to believe that "Boss" TWEED is an earnest supporter of Gen. GRANT; and that not content with simply voting for his favorite, he is recklessly spending his stolen millions in aid of the men who have been his worst enemies. Such a spirit of Christian forgiveness is as rare as it is remarkable. There is, besides, in the story, a touch of poetic justice, seeming more of heaven than of earth; yet so excessive is its ideality that we feel sure its author must have blushed when he attempted to transmute it into a fact. And now the *World*, which first claimed that there was no Ring; then that it was strongly supporting GREELEY; and later, that "its members were scattered to the four winds," has taken up the same pleasant fiction. Its versatility, for which it is justly celebrated, is its only excuse for doing this, as from its intimate acquaintance with TWEED and his associates it must know that the statement is utterly false.

The support which the former plunderers of our City are now giving GREELEY is of too decided a character to be disguised by any such shallow hypocrisy as this; indeed, its sheer absurdity is its own contradiction. What better proof of this support could be wished than that the numerous Tammany officials, still in power, are the most active adherents of the "philosopher." Tammany, in whose councils the influence of TWEED, SWEENY and the rest of the gang is still all-powerful, proffered a most vociferous homage to its new-found candidate as soon as the Baltimore Convention gave it the least pretext for so doing; but the birth of this sentiment dates back at a much earlier period, and at a time when the *Tribune* found so much to admire in the "towering spirit" of SWEENY and the honesty of HALL. It is as idle for the "Liberal" leaders to deny that this support is given to them, as it is for them to claim that they are still Republicans. No one believes them, and truly the strain upon their imagination must have been intense if they ever honestly supposed any one would.

A Man is Known by the Company He Keeps.

When asked to favor the Cincinnati Convention, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON said, "I know who the enemy is for, and so I know who I am against."

Who go for HORACE GREELEY? Some respectable men who go for "anything to beat GRANT." These men have been deceived and borne away by the flood of calumny and misstatement which has deluged the land. They are sincere, and imposed upon.

Who else go for GREELEY? Who nominated him? Where are the men who have been turned out of office? Where are the disappointed office-seekers? Where are the envious, the spiteful, the mercenary, the disreputable, and they who have a grudge? Where are the piqued, who think their neighbors have never appreciated them, though they have regularly begged to be appreciated and elected or appointed to something? Where are they who unblushingly avow patronage as their price, and who bolt on the question of spoils? Where are the Pharisees with their covetous sanctity and their self-righteous censorious pretensions? Where are the sly tricksters, the cat-footed impostors and Uriah Heeps, "walking and mincing as they go," professing to have turned reformers?

Where are the wordy theorists, the flatulent pedants, the grumblers, meddlers, and nuisances, who think wisdom will die with them, and who thrust themselves into business which the people have given in charge to somebody else?

Where are the lobbyists? Where are the men who have bought and sold legislation? Where are the men who have made Albany reek with the stench of jobs? Where are the Tammany cormorants and thieves? Where are the men whose names are on the Police records, on the signs of dens and brothels, and on the pay-rolls of TWEED? Where are the political lazzaroni, the defaulters, the traitors to party and to country, and the unhanged malefactors? Where are the bullies, the rioters, the ballot-box stuffers, and the forgers of naturalization papers and of election returns? Where are the robbers who plundered the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York? Where are the Thugs who slew and pillaged, and burned orphan asylums, to stop the draft, and from whom Mr. GREELEY hid himself in 1863? Where are the disguised skulking banditti of the South, who kill, and burn, and ravish, and rob, and shame humanity by brutalities at which savages might shudder? Where are the yet blustering rebels, unsoftened by forgiveness, miscreants who smote the youth of the nation and filled the land with graves? Where are the butchers of Fort Pillow, the jailors who starved and tortured Union prisoners, and the wretches who poisoned wells? Where are the demons who brought vitriol and nitro-glycerine, and Greek fire, to burn the hotels of New-York?

Where is every sort deserving of mention in the roll of knavery or in the rigmarole of folly?

They are going, not for the party of the Republic, but for the bondsman of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A False Witness Exposed.

Gen. KILPATRICK recently addressed a Democratic meeting at Glenn's Falls, N. Y. Presuming upon the gullibility of his hearers, he charged "stolid insensibility" upon Gen. GRANT as a disqualification for the Presidency, although GREELEY has testified that "GRANT and his policy deserve the very highest credit," and that he "would be far better qualified for his momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868." KILPATRICK charged that when Gen. RAWLINGS lay on his death-bed, he telegraphed to Gen. GRANT at Saratoga: "General, I am dying; I must see you before I die. Come here." GRANT, said KILPATRICK, refused to go, preferring rather to attend a ball at Saratoga. KILPATRICK dwelt upon this theme for twenty minutes in his speech, picturing the dying RAWLINGS' last moments and painting the awful ingratitude of GRANT in not hastening to his bedside.

Senator CONKLING happened to be posted on this imputed incident in the President's life, and in his speech at Glenn's Falls on the 14th inst., punctured KILPATRICK'S gaseous invention in a manner probably to prevent its repetition—that is, showed it, upon his own knowledge, to be an unvarnished falsehood. Mr. CONKLING was at Saratoga at the time of the occurrence on which this fabrication is founded, and therefore knew whereof he was speaking. The President received a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, merely saying "RAWLINGS is worse." At this moment Mr. CONKLING had a special train in waiting, which was to convey the General to Utica, where he expected to meet a large concourse of citizens. There was no urging, no entreating in SHERMAN'S dispatch to GRANT to hurry back to Washington. He was simply informed, "RAWLINGS is worse." Grant instantly relinquished the visit to Utica, and hastened back to Albany, Mr. CONKLING accompanying him; there took a freight steamboat not carrying passengers to New-York, saving twelve hours of time; reached Washington before RAWLINGS expired, and accepted the guardianship of his children. Mr. CONKLING stated a fact, also within his own knowledge, showing that Grant was taking the kindest interest in these children, keeping up a correspondence with them during his late trip to the North.

This statement of Senator CONKLING'S disposes of one of the nefarious slanders by which the Democrats seek to stain Gen. GRANT'S good name, and excite prejudice against him. KILPATRICK is one of the ready inventors of these lying reports against the President, and the Democrats seem inclined to rest their cause more and more upon the effect of groundless misrepresentations and personal abuse. We are sorry for that, although in every instance thus far Gen. GRANT'S character comes out of the fiery crucible like doubly-refined gold.

The Prospect in New-York.

Rarely has the outlook for the Republican Party in the State of New-York been more cheering than at the present moment. In losing the Greeley-Tammany clique in the City, with its ramifications throughout the State, the party has been happily rid of its chief weakness. So long as our enemies could point to men of some prominence who were admitted to be Republicans, in alliance with the corruptions of Tammany, it was exceedingly difficult to convince the masses of the people that we were any better than those whom we denounced as public plunderers.

But at last these corruptionists have gone over to the Greeley Democratic camp, where they have all the time really belonged, and the Republican Party is not only purified, not only spared the necessity of attempting to apologize for the sins of its own members, but is no longer compelled to fight enemies both within and without. How great is this advantage is only now being generally discovered, but it will be very sensibly felt long before the campaign closes.

The flight of these intriguers is naturally first known by the absence of any factious fight for place. We are now within a few days of the meeting of the State Convention, when candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other important positions are to be chosen, yet there is no unseemly scramble for these high trusts. But the fact is not due to apathy, for there is ample evidence that the masses of the Republicans are fully alive to the importance of the crisis. It is equally clear that there is a general determination that for once a Republican Convention shall not be dominated by such arts as FENTON has made familiar in our State politics, but left free to act upon its own judgment, and thus to select candidates, who, having the confidence and respect of the people, can be easily elected.

That the candidates of the Utica Convention, if they are of unimpeachable character, as they are now certain to be, will be elected does not admit of doubt. The few Greeleyites who have hitherto been Republicans succeed in making a vast deal of noise, but they deceive nobody but themselves. Our advices from all parts of the State continue to be of the most cheering character, and we speak our sincere conviction when we say to our friends that they need to be only energetic and vigilant in their cause, to trust more to the might of truth than the arts of political demagogues, to insure them a decisive triumph in the Empire State. But they must work—upon that we are always insisting. Let us take nothing for granted, but strive as incessantly as if we thought the adversary were really as strong as he pretends to be.

Education in Ireland.

It speaks rather favorably for the progress of education in Ireland that, with such a drain upon the population of the country by emigration, there should have been an increase during the past year of 22,701 on the rolls, and of 4,651 in the average daily attendance in the national schools. The annual report of the Commissioners of Education shows that on the 31st of December, 1870, there were 6,806 schools in operation, having on their rolls 998,999 children, with an average daily attendance of 359,199. At the close of the year 1871, there were 6,914 schools in operation, 1,021,700 names upon the rolls, and the average daily attendance for the year was 363,850. It is quite evident from this exhibit that the influence of the Roman Catholic priests is considerably on the wane.

In the past the priests have done everything they could to prevent the spread of knowledge among the ignorant and superstitious, so that the power of the "Church" might remain intact. Even the national schools, although having a majority of Catholic teachers, were not well attended. While the primary schools were not wholly approved of, of course, it would be unreasonable to expect that the superior or model schools would have any chance at all. It is, therefore, not surprising that from the period of their establishment down to the present day, the model schools have been a source of serious anxiety to the priests. The system of instruction in them has been repeatedly denounced from the altars of the Catholic churches, but notwithstanding this, Catholic parents who had a desire for the advancement of their children were keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from this advanced tuition, and loth to accept the advice to forego it. The result was that none of the model schools were without a few Catholic children on their rolls. In some instances the priests have gone so far with their persecutions as to decline to grant absolution to the parents while they persisted in their disobedience. The weekly harangues from the altars were continued, and the names of the offenders published. In spite of the tyranny exercised, the model schools prospered and the Catholic pupils kept increasing until at the close of last year they numbered 28,285, to 126,785 Protestants. Already we have seen the first of this great work of civilization in the increased intelligence of the Irish immigrants who from week to week arrive at Castle Garden. Americans have especial reasons to be grateful for this agreeable change, as this country seems destined to absorb the whole Irish race in the course of time. In view of such a possibility, it is always encouraging to think that those who are yet to come will be better fitted to assume the responsibility of citizenship than their predecessors.

MINOR TOPICS.

What about that speech which Gen. BANKS was going to deliver to the merchants of New-York, in Wall-street? It was announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, to come off a week ago, since which time the General has been in town, and shown himself several times at the "Liberal" Head-quarters, but nothing has yet been heard of the "speech." It is now reported that BANKS has gone down to Maine to practice oratory, the New-York merchants having given him the cold shoulder. We trust he will have an opportunity to ventilate himself somewhere as soon as possible. He is evidently brim-full of a speech, and it is a shame that a "Liberal" of such high rank as Gen. BANKS should be compelled to go round the country inviting himself to speak, and then have to withdraw the invitation, as he did here, because he can find no one to listen to him.

The other day a steam-boat on the East River met with an accident to her machinery which caused a good deal of alarm. It is pleasing to read of the noble manner in which certain of the male passengers conducted themselves. A number of them tried to jump overboard, but were held by more reasonable people. One man snatched a life-preserver from the hands of a woman and encased his own manly chest with it. Another provided himself with six life-preservers, and was in the act of putting them all on, one over the other, when he was forced to deliver five of them to women. Altogether, the number of men who demonstrated their manhood by acts such as these was sufficient to impress a disinterested person with a high opinion of the average traveling American. The man who snatched the life-preserver from a woman, and the man who monopolized six of those articles deserve to be rewarded. The public presentation of neat leather medals would doubtless meet their views.

One would think that four drowning casualties in a single day, two of them resulting fatally, should suggest to the hotel-keepers of Long Branch the propriety of furnishing some kind of protection to the bathers at that fashionable watering-place. A very moderate outlay of money would render impossible such accidents as those by which two young girls lost their lives there on Saturday; and if the landlords or the townspeople, who live and thrive off of the Summer visitors at the Branch, are too niggardly to incur the expenditure, pleasure-hunters will do well to seek some safer place for a sea-side resort.

The coolness and immobility of the public which patronizes the Staten Island ferry-boats is certainly remarkable. Last Friday a young man came on board one of these boats with the evident intention of committing suicide. After remarking on the general worthlessness of life, he produced a paper of Paris green, and publicly lunched thereon, without the slightest remonstrance on the part of his fellow-passengers. Refreshing himself with a glass of water, he made further remarks as to his determination to rid himself of life, and then resumed his meal of Paris green. Possibly his feelings were hurt by the lack of interest taken in his proceedings by the other passengers, for, after his second course of poison, he went to the stern of the boat and jumped overboard. At this point in the proceedings, a humane man jumped overboard and held him up until he was once more dragged on board the boat and committed to the care of a doctor. So it seems that while a man may poison himself to any extent on board a Staten Island ferry-boat, he is not permitted to drown himself.

The vagabondage that comes of dissipation seems to have caused another murder. Two brothers, living in Duteness County, being under the influence of liquor, could find nothing better to do than prowl about the camp of some Gypsies, where one of them naturally got into a quarrel with the nomads. Going home, still intoxicated, he imagined his brother had been concerned in the attack upon him, and the two meeting soon after, a quarrel ensued, which ended in murder. In this skeleton of the facts of a lamentable tragedy there is a lesson that has been read the world over and over again, but has never been heeded. One almost despairs of that radical reformation of society which would come from temperance, when such affairs as this Dutchess County homicide are constantly occurring.

The mooted point as to the relative attractions of mountain and sea-shore for invalids and "weary-workers," was set at rest by Mr. GREELEY in his speech at Hampton Beach on Saturday. Here is the way the "philosopher" disposes of the question:

"It has always been doubtful whether the mountains or the ocean present the better and stronger attractions for the weary worker. Some go to the mountains and rejoice there in the continued increase of strength. Others resort to the sea-side and find there, in the ever-rolling wave and the fresh breezes, not unmingled, perhaps, with the pleasure of fish, their great attraction and delight. I presume the wisest—perhaps I should say those better able to do it—try both; spend a few weeks at the sea-side and then at the mountains, and this, I presume, is the best way."

Mankind would have been better pleased, perhaps, if Mr. GREELEY had expressed a more decided opinion upon the question and not left so much to "presumption," but it must be recollected that a candidate for the Presidency is not allowed to commit himself on these great questions that divide his fellow-citizens. The most he can be expected to do is to "presume," and in this case we are inclined to think the Greeley presumption is a safe and sound one. At any rate, his decision, like that of the Dutch Judge, being in favor of both sides, cannot fail to please all parties.

There is in the griefs of the patrons of the prize-ring something gratifying to the decent citizen. Our readers will, therefore, feel undoubted pleasure in learning that six steam-tugs and two schooners loaded with men went down Chesapeake Bay, on Friday, to see Messrs. MACE and O'BALDWIN maul one another. The sun was delightfully hot, and the pleasure-seekers baked in the most satisfactory way. They were landed in a nice sunny spot, and suffered agonies of heat and expectation for several hours. The pugilists, however, failed to make their appearance, and the disappointed passengers, by the six tugs and two schooners, were finally forced to return cursing to Baltimore. Now this is really pleasant, and though none of the select company were sufficiently enterprising to organize a free fight among themselves, and so materially lessen their number, we should not feel ungrateful, in view of the miseries which they suffered in their bootless voyage under an August sun.

The Gallic notion that England was by her pre-eminence in fog pre-eminent in suicide, has long since been dissipated, to the disadvantage of the lively Gaul himself. A document recently issued by the municipal authorities reckons the suicides in Paris in 1871 at 4,177, and classifies them as follows:

Want	383
Family quarrels	532
Disappointed love	701
Physical suffering	930
Brain affection	1,377
Fear of punishment	23
Abuse of absinthe	232

The ordinary annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris lately, and to those shareholders who entertain the well-known views of Mr. Wilkins Micawber as to the connection between happiness and expenditure, it must have been a rather luxurious affair. Five hundred and eight shareholders were present, representing 61,130 shares and 2,173 votes. The Chairman, M. DE LESSEPS, read the report, according to which the revenue last year was 13,726,074 francs, and the expenditure 15,918,000 francs. It need scarcely be said that there was a silver lining to this dismal cloud, in the shape of glittering prospects for the coming year; but, notwithstanding this, several of those discontented persons who are, alas for long-suffering chairmen and directors, always to be found on such occasions, moved a resolution proposing, first, the dismissal of the present Board of Directors; second, the substitution of the cubic metre for the gross tonnage in applying the tariff. The first proposal was rejected without discussion, and the second was rejected after an animated debate. The meeting voted, by 1,410 against 669, a resolution maintaining the tariff as applied since the 1st of July, on the basis of the gross instead of the net tonnage, a change alleged to have increased the receipts fifty per cent.

The Two Candidates.

In his eloquent and unanswerable speech at Worcester, Mass., Hon. George F. Hoar said: "Is there anything in the Republican record which any Republican would blot out? Is there anything in the Democratic record which any honest Democrat would not wish to blot out? How can you hesitate between the two candidates? Greeley would have let the South go; Grant would have conquered them. Greeley encouraged the rebellion; Grant destroyed it. Greeley would have paid the slave-owners from the National Treasury; Grant would educate the freedmen. Greeley, more than any one man in the country, is responsible for Bull Run; Grant for Donelson, Henry, Vicksburg, Appomattox. Greeley would leave the colored man half a slave, dissuade him from asserting his own constitutional rights, and recognize a dominant race as still existing under the Constitution; Grant would enforce for him those civil rights which every citizen ought to have."

SEEKING FRESH AIR.

The City Pouring Out its Thousands of Workers.

Excursions to Harlem, High Bridge and Staten Island—Scenes and Incidents—A Day of Rest and Enjoyment.

To Harlem and High Bridge.

To the very many people who are unable to leave the City at this unpleasant season except for a few hours at a time, the little steam-boat excursion to Harlem and High Bridge is one among the many similar pleasures open to them to enjoy. But this trip can be made with much more satisfaction and comfort to the pleasure-seeker at some times than at others. On any secular day of the week the ride in the steam-boats of either of the two opposition lines (one going to Harlem and the other to Morrisania) is pleasant enough, but on Sundays the rivalry between the two companies leads them to crowd their boats, not only uncomfortably, but even dangerously, and to wait long after the advertised starting time, each boat endeavoring to secure the last passenger. No matter how full the boats are, there always seems to be room for one more, and the respective commanders display as much skill in "packing" as an expert street-car conductor. All who can possibly go on a week-day, therefore, had better not wait until Sunday to enjoy a trip up the Harlem River.

But there is a large class of working men, small storekeepers, etc., and their families ("the bone and muscle of the country," as they are called about election times,) to whom Sunday is the only holiday in the week, and who must have their fresh-air excursions on that day or not at all. It was with passengers of this sort that the Harlem River steam-boats were loaded yesterday, and from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when the last boat came back to the city, they were going and coming in thousands. The Morrisania, the 3 o'clock boat, (so-called, although it did not leave Fulton Ferry until half-past,) was loaded with passengers to her utmost carrying capacity; while her rival of the other line was in a like uncomfortable condition. Arriving at the foot of Fulton-street, the pleasure-seeker was met by two perspiring red-faced men, the "drummers" of the respective lines, each yelling himself hoarse in urging the merits of his boat. Submitting to be collared by one of these, the intending excursionist found himself in a crowd of men, women and children, all perspiring and hurrying toward the boat, where the bell was ringing and the whistle was blowing as if the boat were to start at once. This was a very practical joke. For three quarters of an hour before the start was really made, those whistles and bells maintained their decoy alarm, and beguiled the approaching passengers into running themselves out of breath, under the wildly erroneous idea that they were in danger of being too late. On board there was a sweltering but good humored company, consisting, for the most part, of brawny, sun-burnt men, evidently mechanics, accompanied by their wives and children. It was observable, as it always is in an assemblage of this character, that there were a great many babies, who occasionally made noises altogether disproportionate to their diminutive size; that some of the men smoked very bad tobacco; and that the children, which were numerous, had a habit of getting lost in the crowd; whereupon their mothers shrieked anxiously for them, and, on recovery, sometimes spanked them, which, in turn, caused an unmelodious boo-hooing on the part of the spanked. There were young men, taking their smartly-dressed sweet-hearts for an airing, restless lads out for a swim and a row on the Harlem, and small parties of young men on a mild sort of a spree. Of the older men many were Germans, famous for always taking their whole families—and very large families of small children they sometimes have—upon excursions of this kind, as often as possible. Just before the start a boy of thirteen swam, on a wager, from Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, to the ferry on the other side, followed by a small boat, and the passengers on the steam-boat crowded on one side to see the lad, so that it seemed as if the Morrisania would capsize.

Arriving at Morrisania, nearly everybody, as with one mind, hurried aboard the Tiger Lily or Catlin for a trip to High Bridge, causing both these boats, which are small and not well furnished, to be as uncomfortably crowded as the larger vessel just abandoned. The shady trees and groves of Carmansville, just below High Bridge, looked so cool and inviting that many debarked there and spent the rest of the day wandering in the groves, adding to the scores who had preceded them. Many, however, went as far as High Bridge, where hundreds of people had been since morning, amusing themselves by resting in the public-houses, climbing up the hill-side, lying on the grass, under the trees, or leaning over the high parapet of the bridge.

Toward sunset the current of travel set toward home, and the boats coming back were filled with parties tired but happy, carrying bouquets of wild flowers and leaves, and looking and feeling abler to meet the exhausting toil and heat of another Midsummer week. A race between the Harlem and the Sylvan Dell added to the excitement of the home trip, the latter boat beating easily.

On Staten Island.

The Westfield disaster has long ago been forgotten, and the very steamer—repaired, reboilered, re-engined—carried her thousands to Staten Island yesterday as bravely as ever. The sail across the harbor is, of course, very pleasant, but after that has been duly appreciated one cannot help wondering why so many people go to Staten Island on Sundays. There must be some attraction, for at the first landing—Stapleton—yesterday, by the 2 o'clock boat, over six hundred pleasure-seekers disembarked. The reporter determined to follow them and to ascertain the mystery of their coming. The road upward from the pier was a blinding stretch of hot sand, without an inch of shade from any tree, until the hill was reached. Half the people gazed at it in terror, and began to wipe their foreheads in anticipation. Those who had umbrellas resolutely went ahead, but the others, with a discouraged air, entered the small-beer gardens close to the landing, and seated themselves at the small tables on the rude lawns outside. The reporter followed the brave-hearted ones who were daring sun-stroke in pursuit of the mysterious something or somewhere. Straggling out into a long line like horses in a tough race, the pleasure-seekers, in a moist and unpleasant condition, traveled slowly up the hill. On the left hand appeared a bold, grassy eminence, which could be ascended by a broad wooden stair-case. Upon the brow of the hill was just perceptible a swing of gigantic size and scientific construction. Some of the gentlemen disappeared here from the road, and were soon descried mounting the Jacob's Ladder. The ladies declared it was much too steep, and resumed their toiling up the hill difficulty. A turn was shortly made to the left, and here a winding path was attained, which circuitously ascended the same bold hill from another side. Passing through a tumble-down fence, which had evidently not been painted for many years, the party found themselves on a beautiful sloping lawn, covered with benches and wooden tables. In the immediate rear was a wooden edifice of some pretentions, styled the Pavilion, the steps of which were occupied by a crowd of men, all jostling and shouting, laughing and talking at the same time. They were having glasses of lager round, and drinking to the health of Grant and Wilson, particularly Wilson. Well dressed and of various nationalities, it was hard to comprehend what they were doing there, but a glance at their hands showed that they were working cobblers, and by their conversation it seemed that they were an independent club, who had a great admiration for the man of Natick, and desired to strengthen the club feeling by having a sociable dinner together at the Pavilion. With the exception of these gentlemen, the occupants of the place at that hour were all either family men with their wives and children or young fellows with their sweethearts. For the first the days of romance were over, and, with one of the loveliest views in the world at their feet, they chose to drink lager in comfortable enjoyment of their rest or look after their straggling children. The lovers were more amusing. They were what is called among certain classes of society steady company, and it is very probable that they go together every Sunday to some suburban pleasure ground. They sat at the tables stolidly, with a glass of lager before each, apparently buried in the most profound reflections. They did not look at the fair landscape, at the distant forts gleaming in the sun, and the white patches of Rockaway flashing out of the blue ocean. They gazed steadily at their boots. At length the youth would find in the distance some other youth with whom he was acquainted, and would immediately dash at the relief, hauling the by no means steady company with him. Then the two ladies talked together, and the men went and fired at the target to try their skill, or adjourned to the bar and took something, or discussed politics. Tongue-tied when in the company of the maids of their choice, these good fellows could talk fluently and sensibly among themselves. At night time the Pavilion is crowded to the last degree, and the consumption of lager-beer is something wonderful. As there is very little quarreling and no fighting the German plea for their favorite beverage may be said to be sustained. The view now attracts more attention on all hands, and everybody seems to appreciate the long lines of light in the corner of Brooklyn which are visible from the Pavilion hill, and the variously-colored lights displayed by the steamers and sailing vessels in the harbor. So cool and pleasant is the place, so free from mosquitos, and so agreeable every way, that the visitors generally stay to the last moment, and then tear down the side of the hill in spasmodic attempts to save the steamer. As the side is frightfully steep some of the pleasure seekers get down much quicker than they desire, and arrive at the bottom in a very dilapidated condition. Those who go down the ladder generally contrive to be at the pier as soon as the more adventureous ones who descend the hill.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Drunken Truckman Robbed by a Boy—Arrest of the Lad and Recovery of a Portion of the Money.

At a late hour on the night of the 14th inst., Officer Joseph Hall, of the Fifth Precinct, while on patrol discovered a man lying in the utter in Greenwich-street, near Laight, in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station, where it was ascertained that his name was James Le Grand, truckman, of No. 210 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. In about an hour afterward, Philip Sheridan, a boy twelve years of age, residing at No. 391 Greenwich-street, brought in a bundle of receipts which he stated he had found in Greenwich-street, and which were discovered to belong to Le Grand. The next morning Le Grand informed Capt. Petty that $654 had been rolled up in the receipts, specifying the notes. The Captain placed the matter in the hands of Detectives Field and Stevens. After a thorough investigation the officers became convinced that the boy Sheridan had stolen the money. On the 16th inst., Thomas McGarvey, aged sixteen, also of No. 391 Greenwich-street and a cousin of Sheridan's, was arrested. After being locked up he admitted that at noon on the 15th inst., his cousin had given him a $500 bill which he got changed at the Nassau Bank. He gave $160 to Sheridan, $20 to Morris Fitzgerald, $20 to Martin Nestor, $20 to James Tierney, $80 to James Callaghan, $85 to a lad named McCarthy, and had kept the balance. He also informed the officers that when being brought to the Police Station he had thrown $217 under the stoop of the Station-house, where it was subsequently found. Capt. Petty sent for the boys named, and several others who had been recipients of Sheridan's bounty, and succeeded in recovering various sums of money. All who received the money from Sheridan were boys, ranging from thirteen to sixteen years of age, residing in the Fifth Ward. On Saturday last Sheridan was arrested, and, on being taken to the Station-house, confessed that he had robbed LeGrand while he was lying drunk in the gutter, and stated that, when he brought the receipts to the Station-house, he had the money in his pocket. A considerable sum Sheridan confessed he spent in the purchase of clothing, jewelry, pocket-knives, boxing-gloves, and in mild dissipation of the east-side theatres and places of amusement. Capt. Petty has thus far succeeded in recovering $418 94 of the stolen money, and goods amounting in value to $72. Sheridan and McGarvey are locked up, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court today for examination.

THE MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

A Tug-Boat Boarded and Nine Men, Women and Children Believed to have been Murdered.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Later advices from Bradley's Landing are to the effect that soon after the tug Helen Brooke arrived there with the trading-boat, James Trumbull went on board, and being drunk commenced trifling with the machinery. Capt. Pott ordered him to desist, to which order Trumbull replied with opprobrious epithets, and threatened to throw Pott overboard. Pott took up a shot-gun and ordered him off the boat. Trumbull went before Esquire Walt and swore out a warrant, accusing Pott of retailing liquor without a license, upon which the latter was arrested by a colored constable and taken before a Magistrate. His wife, leaving her infant with two women on the boat, accompanied him.

After waiting until nearly dark, Pott's brother, fearing trouble, took the boat over to Island No. 40, and made fast to the shore. That night Downing, the colored constable, Trumbull, and a man called Hans, took a skiff, pressed two negroes into their service, and ordered them to row across and land above the steamer, which was done.

"Ches," one of the negroes, says that on landing Downing and party ordered them to remain quiet, under penalty of death. Downing and party then crept cautiously toward the boat, which they boarded, and soon after a loud cry was heard, then several shots in quick succession. "Ches" then saw them pursuing Capt. Pott's brother, who had jumped ashore, and firing on him. Whether he was killed or not he does not know. Pott was the only one seen by "Ches," who thinks two other men, one of whom was named Robinson, two women and three children were killed and thrown overboard. When "Ches" and his partner were called to the boat they saw no one but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who broke into the bar, and the entire party got drunk. "Ches" remembers nothing more until the boat was landed by the fisherman, as stated last night, when he jumped ashore and made his way back to Bradley's, where the wildest excitement prevailed, as nothing had been seen of Pott or his party. Downing and his party had disappeared; and from the fact that the boat had been plundered, it is feared the whole party has been murdered.

CRIME.

Murder and Lynch Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—On the night of the 10th of August, Henry Wade, colored, went into the bedroom of John Shelby, living near Rose Hill, Stewart County, Tenn., and cut his throat while asleep. Mrs. Wade awoke, screamed, and swooned. Her scream aroused a brother of Shelby, who was sleeping on the porch, and who, seeing Wade coming from the room, grappled with him, and a struggle ensued. Wade finally got away, obtained a fence-rail, and felled his antagonist with a blow on the head. He then attempted to escape, but was captured. The following night Wade was taken by a party of men from the guard, carried into the woods, hung up to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Wade had been discharged by John Shelby from employment and had threatened revenge. John Shelby may recover, but there is no chance for his brother, whose skull is crushed.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—James McElhaney, a glass-blower, aged about thirty, shot his wife, aged nineteen, last evening, at the house of her father, in the Highland District, and discharged two barrels of his revolver at his own head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Mrs. McElhaney was shot in the temple and died in fifteen minutes. The murderer attempted to escape by jumping from the second-story window, but was arrested. McElhaney is reported to be a steady, industrious workman, worth considerable property, but of a savage disposition, which compelled his wife to leave him for her father's house with their infant child.

Another Bloody Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 18.—On Saturday, about midnight, a bloody affray took place at Front and Siegel streets, during which Michael Clark and Peter Mealey were beaten and cut almost to death. They were attacked by eight or ten persons in front of a variety show. Clark received deep and dangerous cuts in the left breast, shoulder and abdomen. Mealey was cut in different parts of the body, and is terribly injured in the head by the kicks of his assailants. Both men are lying in a critical condition. John Hogan and Edward McCarty, alleged to have been concerned in the attack, are in custody. Clark and McCarty had a dispute in the early part of the evening about the jurisdiction of the Board of Health in certain cases.

Murder at New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Matthew Curran, a laborer on the New-York and Port Chester Railroad, was murdered here last night. Michael Foley, another laborer, was brutally assaulted at the same time. The murderer is known, but has not yet been arrested.

Murder or Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—The wife of James McLoughlin, of this city, was found today with a stab wound in the neck, and lived but a few minutes afterward. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Shot by a Policeman.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown sneak-thief entered a boarding-house on Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. He was discovered by the inmates while ransacking a bureau in one of the upper rooms. An alarm was given and the thief rushed into the street, pursued by a number of people crying, "Stop thief." Patrolman Foley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, joined in the pursuit, and at Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue fired at the fugitive. The bullet missed its aim and took effect in the right cheek of Raymond W. Kilduff, aged seventeen, of No. 332 Sixth-avenue, causing a severe wound. The thief succeeded in making his escape. The young man was taken to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station, where his injuries received attention.

SWITZERLAND.

A Fresh Tragedy—An American Victim.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 8 prints an account, sent it by a correspondent, of a tragedy which has occurred in Switzerland. It appears that a young Polish student formed the acquaintance of an American lady named Huse, who with her four daughters was staying at Gersau. After a time he asked the hand of one of the young ladies in marriage, but was refused, and the family shortly afterward left for Geneva. On Aug. 4 the young lady was out for a walk in a wood with one of her sisters and an English gentleman, when suddenly the Pole appeared, and presenting a revolver, first shot Miss Huse and then attempted to blow out his own brains. He so far succeeded in his design that both he and his victim were in the most critical state, and not expected to live. Miss Huse was shot in the head, and the bullet, passing through her temple and striking her tongue, has stopped her power of speech. Intense excitement has been caused at Geneva by the news of the tragedy.

GERMANY.

Importance of the Recent Riots.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Aug. 7, says that "it would seem, after all, that the French Press did not very much exaggerate in the matter of the Berlin riots on the 25th and 26th of last month. As is known, the immediate occasion of the disturbance was the eviction of a family which had paid no rent for some time. The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, however, stated that the evicted family parted on good terms with the landlord, that they hired a cart to remove their furniture, but that on the way a dispute arose as to the sum to be paid to the carter, and that he unloaded the furniture and left it in the street. In any view this would give no cause for riot, the correspondent maintains, inasmuch as the firemen were assisting the family with their furniture when the scuffle began. The true cause, he says, 'is to be sought in the love of scandal and the predominant disposition of our people to take part against authority. It must be added that the neighborhood is thickly peopled by a disorderly mob, which is accustomed to live on the worst of terms with the guardians of the public morals.' Whatever may have been the cause, this much, at least, is certain, that the disturbances lasted from the forenoon of Thursday, the 25th, till 1 o'clock next morning, that the mob broke in doors and windows, and had to be charged again and again by the mounted police, and that a great number of arrests were made before anything like order was restored. On Friday afternoon the mob reappeared in greater numbers than the preceding day, and the rioting recommenced. Stones and other projectiles were thrown from the upper stories of the houses; in several of the streets barricades were erected, and it was 3 o'clock on Saturday morning before the disturbances were completely quelled."

The Republican State Convention.

The following are additional names of delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Utica on Wednesday next:

Albany County—Second District, William Hedrick, Charles E. Smith, Robert C. Blackall. Third District, John N. Parker, William H. Craig, Addison A. Keyes. Fourth District, Joseph Crandall, Rodney Wilcox, William Anderson.

Chenango County—J. M. Glover, Frederick Juliand, G. W. Marvin, Benjamin Kirk.

Chemung County—Seymour Dexter, Samuel N. Coe, Levi Averill.

Clinton County—L. S. Carter, E. Kingsland 2d, A. Williams, John Hopkins.

Delaware County—First District—N. C. Marvin, Rev. Andrew Shriver, B. McGibbon. Second District—Matthew Griffin, H. F. Davidson, Edwin D. Wagner.

Dutchess County—First District, Charles W. Horton, Barney Bartram, George W. Owen, Alexander W. Sleight. Second District, B. Platt Carpenter, W. Morgan Lee, Lewis Van Vliet, Theodore A. Hoffman.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—John Stewart, A. D. L. Baker, William L. Wright.

Greene County—H. D. Baldwin, Arthur W. Thomas, John Sanderson.

Jefferson County—First District, Lotus Ingalls, Thomas M. Hadsell, Charles Benjamin, Norris Winslow. Second District, James A. Bell, R. B. Biddlecome, John L. Norton, A. W. Peck.

Niagara County—Second District, Lorenzo Webster, William Hamlin, C. A. Mclügan.

Onondaga County—First District, David J. Mitchell, George N. Kennedy, James M. Gere, W. W. Perkins. Second District—Carroll E. Smith, H. P. Tolman, Alexander Van Vleck, B. L. Coleman. Third District—Beach C. Beard, George Adcock, Daniel Gere, Zenas A. Jones.

Ontario County—Second District, E. G. Lapham, S. D. Short, E. P. Babcock.

Orange County—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Edward M. Madden, J. M. Allertorn, S. J. Stewart.

Oswego County—First District, D. G. Fort, B. Doolittle, J. W. Burt. Second District, Thomas W. Green, C. A. Smedley, A. C. Livingston. Third District—C. S. Sage, Dr. Bradbury, Dr. Mitchell.

Rensselaer County—Second District, William A. Flack, Marshal F. White, Stephen H. Eldred. Third District, A. H. Tucker, Ezra B. Chase, Richard A. Derrick.

St. Lawrence County—First District, H. R. James, V. M. Carter, George M. Gleason, S. P. Remington. Second District, Dolphus S. Lynde, M. D. Packard, James E. Murphy, Charles Church.

Saratoga County—First District, John McLean, M. L. Crane, Thomas Breslin. Second District, William A. Lockett, Warren Duke, Caleb Boyd.

Schoharie County—James Harroway, John Petrie, J. H. Mead.

Suffolk County—Stephen B. French, George H. Shepard, Edward T. Moore, John S. Marcy.

Sullivan County—Dr. A. Pease, Edgar L. Sprout, William Cogswell.

Westchester County—Third District, George A. Brandreth, D. W. Travis, Odell Close.

Sad Drowning Accidents on Rockaway Beach.

The South-side Railroad discontinued their trips to Rockaway yesterday, in consequence of which the boats were crowded with passengers, who, as they landed, wended their way to the beach. The surf was unusually heavy, compelling the bathers to cling to the ropes. Anthony Jockal, a young man from Newark, N. J., while bathing off the Neptune House, was carried out beyond his depth and disappeared. His brother-in-law, who had but a few minutes before left him, returned and missed him. About an hour afterward his lifeless body floated up on the beach. Several bathers rolled him upon the sand, believing that life was not yet extinct. Somebody suggested rolling him over a barrel, which was done quite vigorously, but he could not be resuscitated. His brother-in-law took care of the body. The deceased leaves a young wife and child.

Henry Ott, residing in Williamsburg, aged twenty years, was bathing with his employer off the Sea-view House. He was frequently told not to venture out far, as he could not swim. While immersed up to his chest, a heavy breaker struck him and carried him off his feet. He struggled frantically to reach shallow water, but he was drowned within ten feet of half a dozen men who seemed powerless to aid him. One person threw him a rope, but he could not reach it, and disappeared shrieking piteously for help. Another person, whose name is unknown, disappeared off the Howland House. It was a noticeable fact yesterday that not one person out of fifty who were in the surf could swim.

Yesterday morning a young man named Joseph Kean, while bathing at Far Rockaway, was carried out by the undertow, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. Four men went after the body in a boat, which was upset in the surf. Kean's sister and a friend were in danger of sharing a like fate, but by the prompt aid of some persons on shore they were rescued. Kean's body was afterward recovered and an inquest held.

The Bezirks Turnfest Exercises at the Turn Hall Yesterday.

The Turnfest of the New-York Turn District, given by the New-York Turn Verein, was inaugurated under favorable auspices at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. The exterior of the building, as well as the different halls, were decorated with flags and garlands, and with transparencies bearing appropriate inscriptions. The attendance was very large during the day. The programme included prize Turnen by the Turner Gymnasts, and prize fencing in the afternoon, and a concert, interspersed with declamations, in the evening. The prizes, consisting of diplomas and decorations, will be awarded at the close of the festivities at Jones' Woods today. The various turner associations, of which the New-York Turn District is composed, some dozen in number, were represented by about 200 members, exclusive of the New-York Turnverein, numbering about 600. The societies represented at the festival are the following: The Turnverein of New-York, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, Harlem, Gowanus, Staten Island, and the Turnverein of the west side of this City. In addition, a delegation of fifty members and ten cadets of the Albany Turnverien, and delegations from Carlstadt and Greenpoint were present. The arrangements were in charge of a committee of nine gentlemen connected with the principal society. This morning a procession will be formed at the Turn Hall, jointly with the Saengerbund Societies, and will march to the boat at the foot of Eighth-street.

TROUBLES OF PERU.

Outbreak and End of the Revolution.

Assassination of Balta by Order of Gutierrez—Gutierrez and Two Brothers Slaughtered and Burned—Restoration of Order—Vice-President Zevallos the Executive.

From the Panama Star & Herald, Aug. 2.

By the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Caldera, Capt. Darke, which arrived from South this morning, we have not received our customary exchanges, owing to the terrible state of affairs prevailing in Peru; indeed, no papers had been published for some day previous to the departure of the steamer. The last that suspended was the *South Pacific Times*, which did not publish its customery issue on the 27th, nor the special edition for the steamer of 28th. This was occasioned by the impossibility of getting out the paper without great risk of life. Several shots had been fired into the office, and a nine-ponder on the night of the 25th entered the sitting room of Mr. Lawton, the proprietor, who has written us from the United States flag-ship Pensacola, in which he had taken refuge. He was accompanied by an officer of the ship and the American flag to the mole. One of the compositors of the *Times* office, named Jas. Montagnas, was killed by a stray shot on the evening of the 26th. We have received a letter from Mr. Lawton, written from the flag-ship, in which he requests us to state that he hoped to resume the regular issue of his paper on Tuesday, the 30th ult. A bulletin from his office was got out on the night of the 27th. A large number of foreigners took refuge on board the Pensacola, United States flag ship; Her British Majesty's ship Reindeer, French steamer Hamlin, and the German steamer Butler, which arrived at Callao on the 26th.

Story of the Revolution.

The correspondence of the *Star & Herald*, dated Lima, July 27, runs thus: "The events of the past week will forever be remembered in Peruvian history. The spectacle of a Constitutional President deposed and imprisoned by a military usurper; of a Congress dispersed at the point of the bayonet, after the members, irrespective of partisan feeling, had united in signing a solemn protest, declaring the new officers of the so-called Government criminals and outlaws; of an entire country gathering together its strength to repel the attack made upon its liberties and legal rights; of the rising of the people when their indignation could no longer be restrained on the news of the cowardly assassination of Balta by the Dictator; of the triumph of moral force and justice over bayonets and a bastard cause; of the terrible vengeance of the populace on their tyrants; of the final re-establishment of peace, order and good government. This wonderful series of events has been witnessed by Lima in the space of five days. The Peruvian people have nobly vindicated their name and their national honor; the country is now on a firmer basis, and presents greater hopes for prolonged tranquility, prosperity and progress than it has for many years past. I communicated a brief dispatch to the *Star & Herald*, on the 23d inst. by the steamer Ville de Brest, succinctly narrating the most unexpected changes which took place on Monday, the 22d inst., but a resumé of the antecedent become necessary for a thorough comprehension of the matters in question.

ANTECEDENT EVENTS.

Gen. Gutierrez, the Minister of War under Balta's Administration, had for a long time been endeavoring to induce the President to enter into a plan for the anulling of the recent elections; to declare them null and void—in a word to effect a *coup d'etat* and to presume the power of Dictator over the Republic. It would appear that for some few days Balta listened to the wily insinuations of his counselor, but speedily becoming convinced, from the attitude of Congress, that the majority of that body were decidedly in favor of the election of Don Manuel Pardo to the Presidency, the opponent of the Administration, he decided to withdraw from the project. No sooner had this determination been made known to Gutierrez than he filled the square in front of the Government Palace with troops and artillery, forcibly took the President prisoner, sent him to close confinement in a military barracks, declared himself supreme chief, and placed the city under martial law. To say that this most arbitrary step took the people utterly by surprise would be under the truth. Paralyzed, without a leader, and uncertain as to the strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to await further development, and to bide their time. That time was not long in arriving; Gutierrez first failed in forming a Cabinet, no respectable man wishing to be associated with him; the Diplomatic Corps refused to recognize him as the President of the country; the army every moment was being diminished by continual and heavy desertions; the navy stood out to sea and protested against the monstrous usurpation. Banks and commercial establishments were all closed, Gutierrez strove by every means in his power to obtain funds, but none were forthcoming. The newspapers, fearful of prosecution, closed their offices; the people, peaceful citizens, and even those intent on resistance, were fearful of traversing the streets, and, indeed, a perfect reign of terror existed in unfortunate Lima. Revolts took place in several brracks, and in Callao with varying success; the great want appeared to be some guiding mind to lead to victory. Pardo and other distinguished men had fled to the Legations or to the ships of war.

MURDER OF BALTA.

Thus did matters proceed until yesterday morning, the 26th. The roar of cannon in Callao, distinctly heard in Lima, announced that at last some steps were being taken to assert the people's cause, the excitement grew apace in the capital—Col. Silvestre Gutierrez, the brother of the Dictator and his Minister of War, was assailed with shouts and imprecations in the railway depot—replying to the threats with his revolver, he was instantly attacked with the same weapon, and in a moment lay dead on the pavement. The people mutilated the corpse in a shocking manner, and only through the efforts of the employes of the railway was it rescued from their hands. This news was immediately carried to the Dictator in the palace. Furious with rage at the loss of his chief support, he dispatched orders to the barracks, where Balta was confined, to kill him there and then. The command was carried into effect without loss of time. The unfortunate President was discovered ill in bed when the assassins entered. The principal of these murderers drew his pistol and shot the President three times, each ball inflicting a fatal wound; and, by his orders, the soldiers accompanying him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets.

THE UPRISING.

This was the match that fired the magazine of the people's heart. Gathering hastily together, with such indifferent arms as could be procured, an attack was resolved upon the bloody monster who had slain their chief. At this moment providentially appeared many of the prominent men of the popular party, unable to further contain their indignation, and quick to improve the favorable moment for action. But Gutierrez, awed and terrified at the great roar of the people's cry heard in every part of the city, "Death to the murderer!" called his few remaining troops together, and on foot, in their midst, marched with pistol in hand to the fort of Santa Catalina, in the suburbs of the city, and there turned at bay. Col. Herencia Zevallos, the first Vice-President of the Republic, now put himself at the head of the masses, and was hailed with *vivas* and acclamations. Constitution and the law was the rallying cry of the populace. What nobler proof could be desired of their loyalty and faith? Proceeding to the Government House, Col. Zevallos assumed the formal direction of public affairs, appointed a Cabinet composed of some of the most distinguished men of the country; Ribeyro, Riva-Aguero, Morales, Canseco and Tejeda, and speedily took the necessary steps to preserve public order. There was hardly any necessity for this.

KILLING OF GUTIERREZ.

The people, although intensely excited, only had one object, the summary punishment of Gutierrez. The Dictator still defied his pursuers. Later in the evening, it became evident to him that the remnants of his followers, in the fort itself, were deserting his cause. There was but one mode left—escape. Wrapped in a cloak and with a wide-lapped hat, he emerged alone from the fortress, and had proceeded through the city to the main street, when he was recognized. He rushed into a druggist's shop, where he was speedily surrounded by the crowd. In less time than it takes to transcribe these words, all that was left on earth of Tomas Gutierrez was a bloody, heaving disfigured mass of human flesh. The people, exulting in their victory, dragged the body to the principal square and hung it to a lamp-post. On the morning of the 27th the corpses of the Dictator and of his brothers, naked, covered with gore and mud, were swinging from the high towers of the great Cathedral, gazed at and reviled by 20,000 people. From thence they were lowered and burnt to ashes in the principal square. The example will be held as a solemn warning to future tyrants in Peru. Here the story closes; the minor details are of no importance. The loss of life will probably not exceed 200, and the city is perfectly tranquil.

RESTORATION OF ORDER.

To-morrow Col. Zevallos reconvenes Congress, the work of scrutinizing the electoral returns is to be proceeded with, and Mr. Pardo, now without a competitor, will be declared President of the Republic. On the 2d of August or thereabouts, Zevallos will resign the reins of power into the hands of Pardo, and the country, now finally freed from that odious military rule which for so long a period of years has been its curse, will enter into new life. Real Republicans will rejoice at the change. The people have nobly asserted their power; the law and Constitution are preserved; existing institutions and obligations are respected, and after having scotched the snake, the brave citizens of Lima retire to their homes and occupations exultant in their victory. Peace and tranquility are paramount. Peru may congratulate herself in her good fortune.

A RETROSPECT—THE FUTURE.

Throughout the movement the greatest order was observed, the very masses placing guard over the public Treasury and the principal establishment in the city. The only incident of note in this respect was the forcible opening of a shop in search of arms. This certainly was excusable, in view of the object. The holders of Peruvian securities abroad may be well satisfied with the aspect of affairs here. With a popular Administration conducted by the able men who surround Pardo, the country is destined to progress as few have dreamt of."

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Significance of the "Rapprochement" from an Austrian Stand-Point.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 3d inst., says: "Although there have of late been many indications of success of the efforts made by the Court of Berlin at St. Petersburg, a very unusual sensation was produced here by the news that the Czar will meet our Emperor in the German capital. Public opinion in Austria had become so accustomed to the coldness which has so long characterized the relations of the Vienna Cabinet with Russia that even the ostentatious friendliness with which the Archduke William was received at St. Petersburg was not regarded as an event of any great importance. The Czar's decision to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin at once placed matters on an entirely novel footing. It is obvious that this interview between the three Emperors means much more than an act of mere courtesy. All politicians here are unanimous in hailing it as a guarantee of peace, and the universal satisfaction is the greater that the first overtures have come from a Power which of late has been the only one in Europe to give any cause for alarm. Even the Liberals now admit that in such cases the free action of the Sovereign may be of the greatest benefit to the welfare of nations. And, indeed, if only public opinion in Russia and Austro-Hungary had been consulted, the relations between those countries would have grown worse instead of better, and any moment might have brought about a crisis, while now the wise initiative of the Sovereigns have inaugurated a policy which all parties approve, and which it is hoped will avert the dangers arising from antagonism of race and political opinion. When the news first arrived it was said that it was as much a surprise to the diplomatists as to the people generally. This, however, was attributing to the Sovereigns exclusively a credit which is also justly due to their advisers. As to Count Andrassy, he has long looked forward to such a meeting, and the whole of his policy was so calculated as to pave the way for it. Nor is his triumph in any way diminished by the testimony which is today given by one of the leading Viennese newspapers to the present Ambassador in London, that it was he who prepared the field of which Count Andrassy is now reaping the harvest. Another leading organ, the *Neue Freie Presse*, which usually supports the Government in all important questions, does not on this occasion view its policy with unalloyed satisfaction. It seems to think, as the organ of the German Liberals in Austria, that their interests would be sufficiently protected if Austria restricted herself to keeping up her present intimate relations with Germany; and it fears that the participation of Russia in the Austro-German understanding would excite the hopes of the Slavs, who might think that Russia would claim an equivalent for her conciliatory conduct. But these fears are not shared by the general public any more than those which have been expressed in other quarters lest a *rapprochement* with Russia should place the free institutions of Austria in danger."

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Imminence of an International Difficulty—The Significance of a Seat.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Aug. 5, says: "Yesterday it was said that a serious disagreement had arisen between this country and Turkey, in consequence of a slight offered to the French Minister at Constantinople. It appears that the Sultan, when he grants an audience to Mr. Elliott or to Gen. Ignatieff, asks them to be seated, and the other day M. de Vogüé during an interview demanded the same favor. The Sultan graciously complied and asked the French Ambassador to sit down, but when he left, he flew in a passion and directed a telegram to be sent immediately to Paris, demanding the recall of M. de Vogüé. The Turkish Minister here lost no time in laying the facts of the case before M. de Rémusat and carrying out his instructions, but the French Minister for Foreign Affairs refused satisfaction, and declared that if M. de Vogüé were withdrawn from Constantinople his place should not be filled up. This affair, which was at first discredited here, now gives some anxiety in consequence of it being suspected that the misunderstanding is not so simple as it appears. There is an idea here that the French Ambassador did not act in this matter without instruction, and that French diplomatists in general have received orders to stir up strife in the hope of Germany being in one way or another drawn into difficulties. It is said that serious representations have been made to the French Government on this line of policy, and that M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat both protest that France in her present crippled condition can have no object in getting up a difficulty in the East or elsewhere. However, diplomatists are not noted for their openness. By the public it is felt that the Sultan would never have acted so boldly toward France but for her peculiar position just now, and hence a good deal of irritation against the Turks."

The Guillotine on Voyage.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "M. de Paris has just returned here after a tour in the provinces, during which he guillotined some of the most remarkable criminals of modern times. There were the Marseilles men, who took their victim out in a boat and tried in vain to sink the body. At Lyons M. de Paris operated upon a man named Bernard, who seduced a young girl and then murdered her shortly after she became a mother; but perhaps the most thrilling drama, taking it altogether, was that which was terminated at Arras by the execution of Courcol. This misguided wretch slew his wife with a hatchet, and the chief witness against him was his own little boy, who saw the murder perpetrated, but who pretended to be asleep for fear of being assassinated also. After killing his wife Courcol lighted his pipe and left the house, and his child then jumped out of bed and called to his mother, but she was dead. When the lad related this episode on the trial the prisoner became furious and said, 'Little viper, I would have settled your business had I known you were awake.' Courcol also indulged in violent invectives against the Judge and the police. This man has now paid the penalty of his crime, and the torture to which he was subjected reminds one strongly of *Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*, by Victor Hugo. On the day of his execution he was aroused at 5 A. M. by the chaplain of the prison, who informed him that his time was come. Courcol then received the communion, and was afterward conveyed to the railway station at St. Omer, where he got into a second-class carriage between two *gendarmes* and started for Arras, the chaplain accompanying the party. At 11 o'clock Arras was reached, and the prisoner was then taken in a police-van to the jail, where refreshments, which he hardly touched, were served up. At 1 o'clock he heard the first mass said by the Abbé Singer, chaplain of the prison of Arras, and then a second mass by another ecclesiastic. At 3 o'clock he re-entered the condemned cell, and there the procureur and other authorities assembled, and the clerk of the Court read out the sentence. Courcol showed some symptoms of irritation, but did not speak. At 3½ he had a little conversation with the chaplains, dictated a few lines to his brother, and said his prayers. The executioner and his assistants appeared, and commenced the toilet, over which they bungled to such an extent that the prisoner could not help smiling and exclaiming 'Maladroit.' When the time at last came for getting into the van at the prison door, Courcol hesitated. 'Courage!' said one of the chaplains, but the unfortunate man did not move. A *gendarme* pushed him from behind, and he fell on his knees. He was dragged thus for some yards, when two warders lifted him into the van, which started off slowly in the direction of the Champ de Mars, where it arrived about 4 o'clock. Then the execution took place in presence of an immense crowd."

The Republican State Convention.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 17.

We observe with satisfaction, from the lists as far as published, that the Republicans of the various counties are selecting judicious and representative men as their delegates to the State Convention which meets at Utica next week. They are evincing a just appreciation of the importance attaching to the action of that body, and of its vital bearing upon the progress of the campaign. We do not doubt that the same discretion will be everywhere displayed. With such a spirit, we shall have the best promise of wise action in the Convention, and the brightest augury of success in the campaign.

Victory in the national battle is already assured. Victory in the State of New-York is within our grasp. It only needs a strong and unexceptionable State ticket, supplemented by the energetic work which the earnestness of the Republican Party now insures, to swell the tide that already sets in our favor into an irresistible current. We confidently look for such action. The Republicans of the State are everywhere rising to the occasion. They are displaying the earnest temper which comports with the character of this emergency. But one spirit animates them, and that is to do what will most contribute to the success of Republican principles and to the retention of New-York in the roll of Republican States.

There has been no effort to forestall the decision of the Convention. The delegates will be met by no predetermined arrangement, and the action will be such as, after general consultation, shall seem best calculated to promote the success which all desire. This spirit of mutual counsel and deference is most propitious for a fortunate result. At the head of the ticket, as the candidate for Governor, should be placed the strongest and best man who is available in the State—a man whose name will everywhere be recognized as a synonym of character, integrity and ability, who will be unobjectionable to any class of Republicans, and whose reputation will be the best guarantee that he will make as good an officer as he will be popular a candidate. We shall not dissemble the solicitude with which we look to the determination of the Convention, for it must have an important influence upon the canvass. But it is a solicitude accompanied by full faith that the conference of delegates and friends will result in the selection of a standard-bearer whose name will be received with universal satisfaction, and who will lead us to a glorious victory.

The skies are every day brightening in our State. Our adversaries started out with extravagant boasts of their strength. But as the Republican Party has roused to its work, as the character of the canvass has developed, it has become every day plainer that if the lines of any party are seriously broken, it is those of our enemy and not of ourselves. The reports from all parts of the State are eminently cheering. Instead of indulging in the vaunting strain with which they set out, the coalitionists are already dispirited. Our ranks are substantially unbroken, and it only requires wise action at Utica to secure the victory upon which we confidently count.

TENNESSEE.

The Contest in the Congressional Districts—Lively Times Ahead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Politics are getting hot throughout the State, and the Presidential and Congressional canvass promises to be exciting and bitter. Six of the nine Congressional Districts have nominated, through conventions, original secessionists. In this district Landon C. Hayes, an original secessionist and a Confederate Senator, is the Democratic nominee, with Barbour Lewis as the nominee of the Radical Republican element. In opposition today, Andrew J. Keller, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* and Colonel of a Confederate regiment during the war, announces himself as an independent Liberal candidate, in opposition to the two extremes. He is for Greeley and the burial of old politicians and ideas, and especially the extinction of the two parties which serve only to perpetuate discord and animosities between people and sections.

Independent candidates are coming out in all districts where original secessionists have been nominated. Col. Francis Travis, an ex-Confederate, is out against the Democratic nominee in the Seventh District.

With regard to the Republican State Convention at Nashville, to take place on Sept. 4, the indications are that an ex-Confederate General will be nominee for Governor against John C. Brown, also an ex-Confederate and Democrat, nominee for re-election. The Democratic Convention to nominate Congressman at large, will be held at Nashville on Aug. 21.

Andrew Johnson is likely to be nominated, but it is understood that whether nominated or not he will be candidate. He places his trust in the people, and asks in return for pardons granted by him, that people now grant him amnesty for his many political sins. In every view the situation is very interesting throughout the State, and a general upheaval and overthrow of all politicians is predicted. The negroes are almost solid for Grant. Lewis, the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, has gone to Washington for means to carry on the canvass.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—1 A. M.—The high barometer continues on the South Atlantic coast, with variable south-easterly and northerly winds and partially cloudy weather. Fair weather and light easterly winds on the Gulf. South-easterly winds prevail with clear weather over the lower lakes, and east-wardly over the Middle and Eastern States. Reports have not been received from the upper Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of cloud and diminished pressure on the upper lakes Sunday afternoon has moved north-eastwardly, followed by clear weather, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds; generally clear, with light south-westerly and westerly winds in the Middle States; westerly winds and clearing weather in New-Englands; falling barometer, with partly cloudy weather and southerly to easterly winds, in the upper Mississippi Valley, extending thence to Michigan and Ohio; partly cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds and diminishing pressure, may be expected on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	73	84	86	85
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.07	30.09	..	30.09

Hygrometer at noon, 73.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Sherman arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday.

J. S. McGriffin, an Ex-Police Lieutenant of Philadelphia, who was injured in a row with some negroes, a few days ago, died yesterday.

John Love, a policeman, who was shot, two days ago, in Philadelphia, by E. Warne, is still alive, but there is little hope of his recovery.

A. J. Colby, aged twenty, was drowned in Waldron Pond yesterday afternoon, and Patrick Welch at the foot of L-street, South Boston. Both were bathing.

The Merrimac River receded several inches on Friday and Saturday, but at noon today had risen four inches above its former height, making a rise during the week of four and half feet.

The Commissioner of Patents, on Saturday, extended the patent of Henry S. Akins, of New-York, for the Hillside plow, and that of J. B. Slawson, of New-York, for fare-boxes for omnibusses.

The steamer Cambridge, from Boston, for Bangor, Me., on Friday night, during a dense fog, collided with the schooner J. K. Avery, from Belfast, for Boston. Neither vessel was seriously injured.

At the Chemung County Soldiers' Convention, the following delegates were chosen to the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention, to be held at Utica: Col. G. L. Smith, Major E. G. Baldwin, and Seargt. Seymour Dexter.

CHILI.

A New Bank—Ravages of the Small-Pox.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—A new bank, with a capital of $15,000,000, has been established in Chili. Business generally was improving throughout Chili. In Valparaiso, Santiago, and the northern towns of Chili, the small-pox was raging with great virulence.

New-York State Republican Nominations.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention of this county has unanimously nominated F. B. Brewer for member of Assembly.

George W. Patterson, O. Stoddard, W. F. Warren and G. E. Ryckman, were appointed delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica.

Greeley's Eastern Tour—How the Democratic Wire-Pullers Tried to Collect Crowds to Greet Him.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Aug. 17.

The Greeley meeting at Augusta was not much of a show, but it was not because efforts were lacking to call out an attendance. Desperate drumming was resorted to by personal appeals, letters and public advertising. The following circular which came into our possession will show who pulled the wires, and how earnestly they urged their bretheren to come up and help them. It is about equal to the famous secret circular issued by Mr. Kimball last year. For a "spontaneous uprising of the people," the Greeley movement takes an immense amount of labor to keep it on its legs:

AUGUSTA, Aug. 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Hon. Horace Greeley, candidate for President of the United States, will be present at our grand mass-meeting in this city on the 15th inst., and some of the ablest speakers in the country will address the people.

It is a grand cause in which we are engaged, and our mass-meeting will be a grand occasion to manifest our devotion to that cause. The presence of our candidate will add greatly to the interest of the meeting, and it is due to him and the cause that we make an imposing demonstration; and therefore we desire to impress upon you the necessity of taking immediate measures to secure a large attendance from your town and city. We hope to see a grand outpouring of the people, such as was never seen before at the capital of the State.

Arrangements have been made for extra trains of cars over the various lines at less than half fare. Notice of the time of starting and rates of fare will be published.

Respectfully yours, T. S. LANG, E. F. PILLSBURY.

The "grand outpouring" did not appear. Neither did the speakers which were promised. But there was drunkenness, fighting and rowdyism enough to fill up Mr. Greeley's description of the Democratic Party and disgust all decent people with Liberal Republicanism (so called.)

Amusements.

"The Bells" will be produced at Booth's Theatre, this evening. The drama, an adaptation from the French, has not as yet been acted in this country. Mr. J. W. Wallack is to personate the principal character.... "The Ticket of Leave Man" will be performed nightly, this week, at Wood's Museum. Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is to represent *Bob Brierley*.

Turning the Woods of Chappaqua to Profit.

There are various ways of raising money for political purposes, but quite an original one appears to have been adopted by the Greeley-Tammany Party, who have issued small paper flags, about two inches square, the staff of which is formed of wood cut on the Chappaqua estate. They are sold at $7 50 per hundred. Certificates from Greeley, Ethan Allen, &c., and H. Graham are given with each flag. The farmers around Chappaqua say that this is about the only profit Greeley will ever make out of his woods and farm.

A Girl Shot.

At a late hour, last night, Mary Murphy, aged ten years, of No. 63 Washington-street, was shot in the left leg and seriously wounded by Edward Clark, while she was playing in front of No. 72 Washington-street. The child was attended by Dr. Dibble and sent home. Clark was not arrested.

Kentucky Public Library Drawing.

"Chicago always does things on a big scale. A gentleman from that city informs us that a movement, originated by some members of the Board of Trade of that city, has been made to form a club of $10,000 to purchase 1,000 tickets, with 150 extra as premium for the club, in the Public Library Drawing. The tickets will all be sold by the 1st of September."—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 8.*

Send for tickets or circulars to Major THOS. H. HAYS, Branch Office, No. 309 Broadway, corner Houston-st. Tickets also can be found with John T. Edge, No. 18 Broad-st.; McKenne & Devlin, No. 31 Nassau; Goodrich & Anderson, No. 1,213½ Broadway; Jos. Bates, No. 196 Broadway, and J. Scott Gibson, No. 562 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

When the Cholera Raged so Fearfully

around us last year we had but a small quantity of Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM on hand; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort made by the native doctors to break up the disease proved unavailing, the woman evidently being near her end. At last an opportunity occurred to administer Dr. Jayne's Carminative, and it acted so beneficially that in a short time the woman was cured. In other cases it acted equally well, and when given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up promptly.—*Rev. J. H. Chandler, writing from Siam.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS. No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

CARPENDER.—At her late residence, No. 44 Irving-place, Aug. 18, SUSAN C., wife of Commodore E. W. Carpender, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, United States Navy, in the 55th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

FULLER.—At Bergen Point, Aug. 18, 1872, JESSE FULLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR W. FRANCIS, aged 63 years, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully solicited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 116 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

FERNANDES.—On Friday, Aug. 16, 1872, RAMON, the infant son of Joseph and Catharine Fernandes, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 114 East 61st-st., on Monday, 19th, at 12 o'clock noon.

GAUTIER.—On Sunday, Aug. 18th, SAMUEL, eldest son of John and Catharine Gautier, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 235 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 17, EDWARD E., second son of William and Martha Johnston.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 7th-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

KINNIS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 18, HENRIETTA KINNIS, beloved wife of Andrew Kinnis, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Delta Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, and Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 87 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SARLES.—On the 16th inst., CLORINDA SARLES, aged 59 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her nephews, W. J. and C. C. Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ P. M., from No. 554 Broome-st.

SMITH.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 16, ALLETTA P. SMITH, widow of the late Charles Smith.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 149 West 41st-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

SMITH.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., DAVID P. SMITH, aged 78 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner 6th-av. and 2d-st., on Third day afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from thence on Fourth day morning, to Chappaqua, Westchester County. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

VANDERPOEL.—On Sunday, 18th inst., at Madison, N. J., CATHERINE ANN, younger daughter of George B. and Maria Louise Vanderpoel, aged 19 weeks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW READY.

ELI PERKINS'S GREAT BOOK OF SATIRE, STATISTICS, SENTIMENT AND RACY FUN, entitled

SARATOGA IN 1901.

Elegantly illustrated by over 200 spirited pictures drawn by Arthur Lumley.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?	$1 00
LADY JUDITH	1 25
OVERLAND	1 00
LUCIA: HER PROBLEM	1 50

Either of the above sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY, No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits, Canvass Banners, Transparencies, Club Banners, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

Established 1842.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. ...USMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Supreme Court sales that were advertised to take place at the Exchange on Saturday last, Aug. 17, were adjourned as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Levi A. Fuller, referee, that of the four five-story tenement-houses and lots situate on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 288 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 80 by 103.8, to Friday, Aug. 30; also, that of the two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 88.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, to the same date. The same auctioneers announced that the property known as Nos. 172, 174 and 176 Mercer-street, which was advertised to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, was withdrawn, as the case had been settled.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The number of auction sales of real estate that were held during the past week at the Exchange were very few; they were all of a legal nature, and principally of the character known as improved house property, many of them being unfinished buildings which the builders had failed from nonpayment; suburban lots but a small amount of business has been done, only one auction sale being held, which was on Thursday last by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., the property being located at Rockaway, Long Island, and comprising about four acres of land. It was sold in pieces, and realized in the aggregate the sum of $7,685. The sales of suburban lots the week previous footed up to $54,917 37. The New-York City realty disposed of at public auction during the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 17, was as follows: By B. P. Fairchild, $82,092 72; by James M. Miller, $27,000; by Joseph McGuire, $9,000. Total, $118,092 72, against $187,825 for the previous week. B. P. Fairchild also sold Brooklyn realty to the amount of $2,000. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also sold Kentucky realty amounting to $9,200. The transactions at private sale have been more numerous than they were the week previous, the following having been sold according to corrected report of the brokers who made the sales: By L. Friedman & G. Lespinasse, No. 112 Broadway, seven full lots, on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, four lots on avenue and three lots on street, for $28,000, and resold for $30,000.

One plot on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 101 feet on avenue, 36 feet on street, rear 19 feet, for $7,800.

One lot, north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Grand Boulevard, 25 by 100, for $10,000.

One plot on the south-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 100 by 150, for $30,000.

One lot, south-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, 25 by 100, for $10,000.

Two lots, Seventy-second-street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $27,000, and resold for $28,000.

Four lots on the south-west corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, for $28,250.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 310 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 50 by 100, for $7,250.

Sixty-one lots, located at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Dyckman estate, for $30,800.

This Week's Proposed Auction Sales.

AT THE EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Mr. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of David McAdam, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Fourth-street, 215.1 feet east of Avenue C, 21.5x95.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the lot and building situate on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 102.2. Also, the lot and building situate on the north side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.8 by 100, by order of William M. Howland, referee.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee. The premises known as the Stadt Theatre and Hartman's Hotel, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, and the four-story brick house and lot, No. 2 Hundred and Grand-street, and known as No. 21 Chrystie-street.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philip L. Wilson, Esq., referee, the lot of land and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 100.11. Also by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot of land situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 77.4½ feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, 34.1 by 25. 6½ by 30.5 by 25 9½. Also by order of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., referee, the lot and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue.

Friday, Aug. 23.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the fee of the house and lot known as No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 20 by 98.9; and the lease of the two houses and lots adjoining the same, each 19.6 by 98.9, and known as Nos. 333 and 333½.

By Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of William C. Colt, which he had on the 10th day of January, 1872, or at any time thereafter, in and to the premises known as Nos. 233 and 235 Church-street.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five-story and basement brick double tenement-house and lot, 24 by 50, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

Cortlandt-st., s. e. corner Church-st., 39.7x105x33x105.11	$110,000
Varick-st., e. s., 48.7 ft. s. of Carmine-st., 20x53.6x21.5x48.2	9,000
2d-st., n. s., (No. 303) 14.6x97.4x31.6x97.4, irregular	5,250
10th-st., n. s., 64.4 ft. e. of Dry-dock-st., 41.8x75	40,000
12th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th-av., runs e., 8x19x42x55.10	10,000
20th-st., s. s., 205 6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.3x98.9	30,000
20th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	19,000
46th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100	16,500
47th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st-av., 125 x half block	32,500
76th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	11,725
122d-st., s. s., at intersection of old road, independate, q. c.	450
Lexington-av., e. w. corner of 65th-st., 20.5x70	25,000
1st-av., w. s., 242 ft. n. of 86th-st., 25x100	14,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 25x100	14,000
1st-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of 66th st., 28.1x94.2	11,000
8th-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 100.11x325; 8th-av., s. e. corner of 122d-st., 100.11x150	85,000

LEASE.

Greene-st., No. 227, 10 years, per year | $1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 25 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c. T. S. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x65, lot 80 feet. For sale by STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V.S. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $300 each.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property only, a splendid property at Orange, N. J.; over two acres; three minutes from depot; prospective value large; fine house, hot and cold grapery, bowling-alley, stable, nursery, gardener's cottage; house modern improvements; shade and fruit trees all kinds; property in fine order. Address D. W., Box No. 3,937 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Passaic and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FRENCH ROOF house, situated on one of the finest streets in Yonkers; all modern improvements; grounds 83 feet deep. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 554 2d-av., where photograph can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION, No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses; situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only forty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.

ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 on mortgage in exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above Newburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an old-world park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS. Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above entitled matter, on the 3d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to H. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of April, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery thereon or therein, whether the same be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street of forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot; from thence running (1) north forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine-hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning in the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the public road leading from Paramus to Acquackanock; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and forty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-one minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (5) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence, (6,) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course.

Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other appendages used in printing, bleaching, drying and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Rennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleansing, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Rennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad-track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars and trucks, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 3d day of August, 1872. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal. By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York. aus-m w4w Th.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONT-CLAIR, N. J.—The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 9 West 49th-st. Apply on the premises, to A. J. LEWIS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, well furnished or unfurnished, with some ground, well situated and not over forty-five minutes from New-York; North River preferred; must be near depot; moderate rent. Address P. B. J., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY AND attendant, a room and bed room, without board, in a private family. Address E. N. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, plaintiff, against GEORGE BENJAMIN MICKLE and others, defendants. Pursuant to an order of this Court, made and entered in this action in the above-entitled cause, on the 10th day of August, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Special Term thereof, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they were. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 206 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water. It has a low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 38 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for and plying Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class boat, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York. No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

H. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancouchnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancouchnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unservicesble and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646 Uniform Coats.
4,767 Trowsers, foot.
1,505 Trousers, mounted.
2,724 Shirts, flannel.
3,032 Great Coats, mounted.
12,791 Great Coats, foot.
15,255 Jackets, cavalry.
7,389 Jackets, artillery.
39,754 Sack Coats, lined.
31,619 Sack Coats, unlined.
49,634 pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003 Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,652 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 12 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to

A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock, without their store, 137 boxes Malaga Lemons, ex brig *Billow*.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company.

Interest payable, free of Government tax, in NEW-YORK, LONDON & FRANKFORT.

TRUSTEES,

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This road will be 125 miles in length when completed, and Jacksonville, Ill., an important railroad point, and Mount Vernon will be its termini. The road is constructed from Jacksonville to Virden, a distance of thirty miles, on the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is **THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED, PAID FOR, AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.** The track will be laid in time to secure the immense business of moving the Autumn crops to Raymond, sixteen miles further, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. This is a very important connection, as it opens another route to St. Louis, only two miles longer than by the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Only **$600,000** of the bonds are offered, as bonds will be sold only on the distance completed. The issue is limited to $30,000 per mile.

Traversing the best part of Illinois, this road will have a large coal, grain and lumber carrying trade, equaling the business of any other road in the State. It connects directly, for the purpose of freight and traffic, with the principal roads in Illinois, and intersects the great seaboard trunk lines, thus, while forming a part of a through route to the seaboard, it has access to the business of the great local lines.

The connections are as follows:

At Jacksonville with Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

At Jacksonville with Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville.

At Jacksonville with Chicago and Alton.

At Virden with Chicago and Alton (main line.)

At Raymond with T., W. and W. (St. Louis Branch.)

At Hillsboro' with Indianapolis and St. Louis.

At Greenville with Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis.

At Centralia with Illinois Central.

At Mount Vernon, with roads running direct to Shawneetown on the Ohio River, to Paducah, at which point the entire Southern system is brought into connection; and to Evansville, connecting with the important roads now centering there.

We have made careful and repeated personal examinations of the affairs of this Company since its organization, and of the country through which the road passes, and we unhesitatingly and confidently recommend these bonds as a good and profitable investment.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

We offer these bonds at 85 and accrued interest in currency until further notice.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1868, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 2, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the undertaking. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $324,989 25 *per annum*, being 20 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York, Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS, 7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS. INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The road runs from Leavenworth to Atchinson, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchinson and North-western Railroad receives 25 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st. NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED SHARES OF the CENTRAL PACIFIC (of California) RAILROAD STOCK. The b

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
Ladia	Sept. 21	Olympus	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $85 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Perthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia...Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba....Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia...Sat'day, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC	Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC	Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE	Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN	Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS	Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON	Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER	Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. SMITH	Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Sept. 7, A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here on moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to the proprietors of these lines, their steamers, unsurpassed for steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage, special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VILLILA, 2,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER,

is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

The above-named vessel is fitted up especially for the India and China service, and has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Villila is fitted up with pianos, and all the latest improvements, comprising baths, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to

BRUCE & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE	DANRE	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH | Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM | Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB | Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Dexter.....
Havana only).....Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 39 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 7 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. J. B. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 21, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 6 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Rail. ad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.

COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEL CHARLIER, Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES POSTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.

For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 128 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 5th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good care; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. J. CORT, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her neice, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, from London.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NEOHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neohanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular.

Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MME. BOORAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mme. BOORAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, south Orange, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys* for circulars, address

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK, Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, WILL reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. R. H. BOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10.
Send for Circular.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term will commence Sept. 20. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds, for families with daughters to be educated, for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnasium, drill—uniforms, &c. Term begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 267 Front-st., New-York.

Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

THE DONALD HIGHLAND INSTITUTE, Highland Falls, N. Y., for boys.—A select Boarding school, delightfully located in the Highlands, near West Point. Fourth year opens Sept. 6, 1872. ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Pleasant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y.—Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep't. Instruction. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

MISS BOTHER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 4. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals
D. A. ROWE, A. B., }

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.

Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3, by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. —This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park, New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 18. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be home from Sept. 1.

LESPINASSE,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 23 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MRS. LEVERETT

will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 23 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate course in the Department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 6TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils can be accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND

Weekly Statement of the Treasurer's Receipts and Expenditures.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions to Date, $18,549 62.

Total Amount Expended for Excursions and Relief, $8,162 56.

Detailed Statement of the Accounts—How the Money Has Been Spent—What Has Been Accomplished—Interesting Facts.

We present herewith the regular weekly statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Poor Children's Fund, as made by the treasurer from his books. It will be seen that the aggregate amount received for the Fund is $18,549 62. Of this there has been expended the sum of $8,566 90 for the twelve excursions already given, with some of the supplies remaining in surplus for those yet to come. There has also been $1,595 65 paid out for the relief movement, making the aggregate amount of expenses to date $8,162 56. The balance in hand is $386 87 06, of which $10,360 remains on deposit and at interest in the hands of the National Trust Company. The figures contained in these accounts do not, however, afford any adequate idea of the amount of work done or of the good accomplished. On the twelve excursions there have been taken 9,987 children, and 1,473 adults, counting parents, teachers, waiters, Police, and bands, thus making a total of 11,454 fed and cared for. This is equal to giving 34,362 meals, making the gratuitous expense a fraction over fifty-eight cents for each individual per day.

In the relief movement we find equally interesting facts, showing what has been done in the several districts. So far the number of medical visits to sick children, as paid for, were 639, besides 132 made gratuitously. There were 7,685 visits made by those working under the direction of the District Superintendents. The number of families found needing relief was 1,234, and there were 1,244 children and 178 adults who received relief in medical attendance, food, &c. These facts show what money can do when carefully expended.

On Wednesday we shall give a picnic exclusively for the children of the colored poor, and as the demand for tickets is rapidly increasing, the number participating on that day will no doubt be a large one.

On Saturday the fourteenth excursion of the series will take place, when the children of "Shantydom" and the "Rocks" will go to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson.

Besides these there will be only two more excursions. The fifteenth picnic will occur on the 28th inst., to Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, Mr. Crossett having generously tendered the use of the excursion steamer Wyoming at less than cost for that day. The date of the sixteenth and last excursion is fixed for the 30th inst., when a large party of children will proceed by special train over the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to Boonton, N. J., in accordance with the invitation of the residents of that town and the farmers of the vicinity, all of whom are making great preparations for the event.

The following contributions to the fund were received on Saturday:

Willie and Boody	$10 00
L. P. S. O. J.	10 00
Five children	5 00
Eddy and Helen	5 00
Hattie, Seddie and Baby	1 50
Total	$31 50
Previously acknowledged	18,518 12
Aggregate of fund	$18,549 62

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 43
July 19, deposited with cashier	892 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	989 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 76
July 29, deposited with cashier	516 32
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 60
July 31, deposited with cashier	335 50
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	337 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Aug. 5, deposited with cashier	446 71
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	283 00
Aug. 7, deposited with cashier	142 00
Aug. 8, deposited with cashier	182 55
Aug. 9, deposited with cashier	62 00
Aug. 10, deposited with cashier	238 50
Aug. 12, deposited with cashier	54 00
Aug. 13, deposited with cashier	128 00
Aug. 14, deposited with cashier	12 68
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	26 55
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	50 00
Aug. 17, deposited with cashier	31 50
Total	$18,549 62

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 26, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	700 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 3, to cash	400 00
Aug. 5, to cash	400 00
Aug. 8, to cash	150 00
Aug. 9, to cash	530 00
Aug. 10, to cash	300 00
Aug. 13, to cash	100 00
Aug. 13, to cash	712 13
Aug. 16, to cash	657 87
Aug. 17, to cash	300 00
Total amount to date	$8,200 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

Aug. 10—Expenses for ten excursions, as published Aug. 12	$5,283 78
Aug. 13—Citric acid	5 60
Coffee	1 60
Cartage on apples	50
Printing excursion cards	11 92
Two boxes lemons and cartage	16 37
Stationery	50
Aug. 14—Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	31 00
Life-boat	5 00
Extra boats at grove	6 50
Police and band dinners	20 00
Extra labor	9 25
Small stores	7 50
Cartage	6 40
Barge and wharfage	101 00
Sandwiches	131 25
Sponge cake	87 50
Ice cream	87 50
Milk	12 50
Petty cash on excursion	8 72
Car fare for children	2 00
Aug. 16—Ribbon badges	20 50
Coffee	1 60
Citric acid and alcohol	7 10
Printing excursion cards	20 25
Aug. 17—Barge and wharfage	101 00
Extra towage	10 00
Sponge cake	87 50
Sandwiches	144 00
Ice-cream	73 50
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	27 50
Milk	13 75
Life-boat	6 00
Police and band dinners	21 00
Extra labor	7 50
Charcoal	70
Cartage	8 50
Barrel of sugar and cartage	26 68
Petty cash on excursion	7 85
Total	$8,566 90

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

Aug. 7—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$147 78

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

Aug. 10—Accounts to date, published Aug 12	$568 20
Aug. 17—A. H. Gebben, provisions	36 30
Aug. 17—O. H. Coop, provisions	33 80
Aug. 17—Nicholas Schroeder, provisions	26 59
Aug. 17—N. L. Butler, provisions	22 05
Aug. 17—Henry Albers, provisions	11 60
Aug. 17—Dr. Crampton, (33 visits)	16 00
Aug. 17—Augustus Hill, medicines	8 87
Aug. 17—Dr. Lang, (62 visits)	26 00
Aug. 17—J. P. Bliven, medicines	3 00
Aug. 17—Special relief, Mrs. Smith	1 00
Aug. 17—Incidental expenses	1 25
Total	$962 06

West-side District.

Aug. 10—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$259 62
Aug. 17—Dr. Thurman, (44 visits)	22 00
Aug. 17—Wm. M. Thurman, medicines	16 27
Aug. 17—Alexander Ford, bread	15 12
Aug. 17—James Nelson & Son, groceries	29 60
Total	$339 01

Down-town District.

Aug. 10—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$145 67
Aug. 17—S. Barkhalter's Sons, groceries	46 58
Aug. 17—J. D. Gilmor & Co., bread and milk	10 75
Aug. 17—Hadnet & Co, medicines	6 17
Aug. 17—Mrs. Alheim, visiting sick two weeks	10 00
Aug. 17—Boy, messenger for two weeks	6 00
Total	$227 07

Up-town District.

Aug. 6—Accounts to date, published Aug. 13	$17 34
Aug. 16—Printing German cards	7 00
Aug. 16—Paid Superintendent on account; bills not yet rendered	94 80
Total	$119 14
Total relief expenses	1,595 65

RECAPITULATION.

Treasurer's Account.

Total excursion expenses	$6,566 90
Total relief expenses	1,595 65
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$8,162 56
Balance in hand	37 44
Total	$8,200 00

Statement of Fund.

Amount of fund to date	$18,549 62
Drawn by Treasurer	8,200 00
Balance	$10,349 62
Deposited with Trust Company	10,360 00
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$10 62

Saturday's Excursion.

The picnic on Saturday was, notwithstanding the dreary forebodings of the morning, perhaps one of the most pleasant of the series, the day subsequently proving fine and cheerful. The rains and storms of the preceding days had rendered the air cool and comfortable, and although the morning showers had kept back some of the little ones, still enough were present to make a company of nearly 1,000. There were 838 children, fifty-two mothers and thirty-nine teachers, all taken from the east side of the City, between Fourteenth-street and Yorkville, every one of whom appeared to enjoy the excursion to his or her heart's content, both during the trips to and from as well as in Oriental Grove.

As the morning was showery, the barge was detained an hour at the East Twenty-eighth street pier, so as to allow all who desired to go an opportunity to participate in the picnic, there being evident signs that the day would prove fair. It being, however, ascertained that all likely to be present were already on board, the manager gave the signal, and amid inspiriting strains from the Governor's Island band, the Sarah Smith, towed by the R. Doane, moved steadily toward the Sound. With the exception of usual salutes from passing vessels, and the excitement of furnishing the children with their breakfast, nothing occurred on the trip to divert the juvenile excursionists from their usual sports of Copenhagen, dancing, jumping, &c. There were enough to make a very lively party, and not so many as to render locomotion inconvenient, so all went in to enjoy themselves, and succeeded well in the task.

Before landing every person was supplied with sandwiches for dinner, which were taken into the Grove to be disposed of at pleasure. While in the Grove the novel amusement of Punch and Judy was exhibited to the delight of the children, and even some of large growth, the boys, while bathing, having discovered a bed of mussels, a further diversion was created by the gathering of the shell-fish, a quantity of which was brought to this City on the barge.

The children, after rambling in the Grove for nearly two hours, were recalled to the barge by the sounding of the steam-whistle, and as they went on board, were each presented with a sandwich, a piece of cake and a cup of lemonade. Later in the day they each received a plate of ice-cream, after which there was nothing to interfere with their sports. The band furnishing dancing music, the lively ones amused themselves with terpsichorean pleasures, although not always in accordance with ball-room etiquette. The full moon having arisen before the landing was affected, a large number of the boys, doubtless wearied with their more active sports, sat in groups overlooking the water, and as they watched the rippling waves tipped with silver, sang a number of familiar songs in chorus, producing a very pleasing effect.

As the number of children was smaller than had been expected, owing to the rain, and as preparations had been made to feed twelve hundred, at the close of the day it was found that several loaves of bread remained over. These loaves were, therefore, distributed among the poor mothers on board, and, doubtless, proved to be of assistance to them in their household arrangements.

For the convenience of those children who lived in the Yorkville District a landing was made on the return at East Eighty-sixth-street, the remainder of the little ones going ashore at their place of embarkation, East Twenty-eighth-street. Every child was brought safely home, not a single accident occurring; although, in the event of such a mishap competent surgeons are always present on the barge during the whole excursion.

Down-Town District—Report of Mr. Charles O'Conner.

There are countless cases in the City of New-York of suffering from destitution and sickness hidden away from the eyes of benevolence, and which the hand of "nestling charity" seldom reaches. Persons who have seen better days, and with capacity to fill good positions in life and original energy to busy them at the outstart, if the helping hand were not lacking, sink, through adverse circumstances, step by step, to the depths of want and sorrow. Illness in regular sequence gives the finishing blow. Too proud to obtrude their needs on the public, with shrinking delicacy they perish in the obscure and unhealthy dens, whether attics or basements, with which the City abounds. An instance of this kind was discovered, almost by chance, a few days ago. In a miserable room in a house in the First Ward, a man was found lying sick, almost to death. He had been attending the interment of his youngest child, and got cold, owing to a drenching from the rain, which fell all the time. He was a native of England, a medical man, and graduated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He came to this country six months ago, and, though energetic and persevering, his practice was not sufficient to support himself and family, consisting of a wife and three children. His wife is an intelligent lady. She is the daughter of a physician who held a high position in Philadelphia, and who is now deceased. He was immediately supplied with wine, fruit and provisions, and a doctor. The doctor said he was in a very low condition, and recommended his removal to a hospital, to which proposition he gladly acceded. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and put under proper treatment and care, but he died on Friday morning. The family of this hapless gentleman are deserving of the sympathy and attention of the humane and benevolent, who are never backward in the rescue of the sufferers. Deprived of their sole support, under such melancholy circumstances, they are totally unprovided with necessaries. They need first a removal from their present wretched locality. The widow is in the deepest grief and despair, and the commisseration of the benevolent should be at once followed up by generous aid.

Contributions for the "Doctor's Family" can be sent to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Report of Rev. Mr. Shultz—The Sick and Destitute in the Five Points District.

After another week of visitation among the sick and dying, and extending immediate relief to the sick from the TIMES Relief Fund, the following report is submitted:

In a low and dark cellar I found a poor woman with three children in a suffering condition, one child sick. Immediate relief was extended to them.

In Fourth-street, near Avenue B, lay a German, seventy years of age, prostrated by sunstroke. He was relieved, as far as relief was possible. Found another case of sun-stroke at the corner of Mulberry and Worth-streets. With the aid of a policeman the sufferer was taken to the Station-house, but he died shortly after. Found a German woman prostrated by the heat in Elizabeth-street. Called a physician to her, and she was restored to consciousness. In a James-street cellar I found three families domiciled, and several "lodgers." One mother, a widow, has three children; one child sick; also, the child's mother. Immediate relief was afforded them.

In an old rear building I found a colored family numbering five individuals. The father had fallen down-stairs and broken his leg, which was amputated. One of the children suffers from brain disease. The mother does "odds and ends" to earn a support for the family. Relief given. In the Five Points found a mother staying in a cellar with six children. Her husband is imprisoned in Sing Sing. They were destitute. This case was attended to.

In Baxter-street, in a small garret, lives a mother with three children, one sick. The husband was drowned three years ago. Help was extended.

In a cellar, six by nine feet, I found a poor mother with five children, two sick. The mother has had a dress to put on. She has pawned almost everything. Dr. Thoms attended the sick and groceries were given to the suffering family.

In a "cellar lodging-house," near the "Points," was found a widow who picks rags and bones for a living, who has three children, one sick. Relief extended.

In a garret in Thomas-street a German family was found, nine in number. There were seven children, one of them sick. A physician was called in and such relief as the case called for was given.

In Water-street, in a large tenement-house, was found a family consisting of parents and four children; one sick. Immediate relief, and a physician was sent there.

In a cellar in Mulberry-street lies a mother terribly bruised in the face and head, the result of a drunken spree. She has two small, ragged children, both suffering. The children received some nourishment.

In another cellar, in Baxter-street, a mother lodges with two little children, sufferers. The husband was murdered six months ago. Assistance was rendered them.

In Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, was found a family consisting of a drunken, worthless father, mother and three children; one sick. A situation was secured for the oldest boy, thirteen years of age, and the case was referred to Rev. Dr. Tyng for relief. "Dominick," the sufferer, was received into the Roosevelt Hospital on Fifty-ninth-street, and as tenderly cared for. All that can be will be done for him there.

Comments of the Press.

From the Boston Post.

The happy thought of the New-York TIMES in initiating a series of gratuitous excursions for the poor of New-York City, has been productive of the most beneficial results. Already, Philadelphia, Newark and other cities have begun to follow the good example, and thousands have profited physically, mentally, and doubtless morally by the opportunity so rare to them, of breathing pure air and seeing the country. The excursion of Wednesday last was participated in by nearly 2,000 poor persons, most of whom were children, and to all it was a blessing of the most positive sort. The advantages which hills and groves and sea-beaches afford are considered invaluable, even by those who can and do leave the cities for recuperation every year. How inestimable, then, must they appear to the unfortunate beings whom poverty consigns to an endless residence in dirty tenements, noisy and dusty streets and foul atmosphere. When the glad faces of the excursionists are seen reflecting the unaccustomed joy of their hearts, and when the trifling expense of the enterprise is considered, the wonder arises that this benevolent idea had not been thought of long years ago. The Summer is nominally almost gone, but the stifling heat of these latter dog-days is a constant reminder that it is not too late for Boston to give its poor a breath or two of fresh air. Is there no one who will arrange an excursion here?

From the Buffalo Express.

We have already referred to the charitable enterprise recently inaugurated and carried out by the NEW-YORK TIMES. The proprietors of that journal conceived the idea of doing something for the poor children of the City. A board of relief was established, a staff of skilful assistants was appointed, and contributions were solicited to defray necessary expenses. The sick were visited, the poor and needy sought out, and the wants of the deserving and destitute generously supplied. Excursions and picnics were prepared for those able to attend them, and thousands of poor children were permitted to breathe the sweet country air.

As time went on and work increased, the usefulness of the plan became apparent, and public confidence was manifested in the project. Contributions poured in liberally, and the TIMES used every exertion to carry the good work forward.

We hope the noble example which the TIMES has set will be followed by others, and that it may be the means of doing much good, by affording needed succor to the deserving sick and poor.

From the New-York Weekly.

One of the noblest achievements effected by a newspaper has been accomplished by the NEW-YORK TIMES in its advocacy of free picnics for poor children. It was the first to suggest this humane movement; and its opening appeal was so direct, touching that every generous heart at once throbbed in sympathy. Large donations have been daily received from the charitable, until at the present writing over fifteen thousand dollars have been realized. Several picnics have already been given, enabling thousands of children to enjoy, many of them perhaps for the first time, a river excursion or a delightful romp in the green fields and shady groves. Not only children, but also delicate mothers, have been admitted to these invigorating festivities, which have been conducted in a manner that has elicited the approval of all. We hope to see similar movements inaugurated and encouraged in other cities. Such a noble charity only requires to be brought prominently before the public, by journals in each city as influential as the NEW-YORK TIMES, to make it a national affair. The success of children's free picnics in this City is indisputable evidence that when a really humane movement requires material aid, the needy will always find prompt and cheerful carvers in New-York. All honor, then, to the journal that enlisted public sympathy in a grand work, and pioneered it so ably, earnestly and effectively that it has rapidly come to fruition. That the beneficent results achieved may be known in every section of the Union, the New-York *Weekly*, with its circulation of over 300,000 copies, gives the facts extended publicity. The TIMES by its persistent efforts in promoting this noble work, has again won the admiration and support of the people, who are as ready to sustain the Press in charitable deeds as they were to encourage the boldness which exposed the gigantic frauds of the political ring which the NEW-YORK TIMES was the means of shattering and dispersing.

From the Buffalo Advertiser.

We have already called attention to the systematic efforts made by the NEW-YORK TIMES for the relief of the poor and sick in the great metropolis. No noble work has ever been undertaken in this country, and it is very rare that charity is so well directed, or that it so surely reaches the object at which it aims. Day after day the TIMES publishes the list of contributions. The amount now realized is not far from $20,000. The stories told by the reporters and agents employed by the TIMES are full of interest, although they give a very sad revelation of the amount of misery and suffering that may be found within a stone's throw of the gilded palaces of the great City's millionaires.

The revelations of misery and abject poverty disclosed and relieved by the TIMES are very sad in their recital. But the spontaneous, prompt way in which the appeals for aid have been answered, show that human nature is not half so bad as we are inclined to think it. There are thousands able to respond, and willing to do so whenever others prescribe the way in which their charity is to be directed. Such an opportunity is afforded by the mission in which the TIMES is engaged. A nobler work was never attempted by men conducting a great journal. We can readily believe the reporters, who state that in many a wretched, squalid part of the City they have heard, over and over again, the fervent ejaculation, "God bless the TIMES!"

The Heat—The Cases of Sun-stroke Yesterday.

The atmosphere was cooled in the morning by a slight breeze, and the thermometer at 9 A. M. indicated 78°. The mercury reached its highest point in the afternoon, when at 3 P. M. it marked 90°. Several cases of sun-stroke occurred in this City and vicinity. The following cases were reported to the police:

Thomas Mulheran, aged seventy-two, Ireland, of No. 2½ Marion-street, was prostrated at Prince and Mott streets. Taken home.

William Keegan, a letter collector, was prostrated by the heat in the Bowery. Taken home.

An unknown man was sun-struck in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the afternoon. He was removed to the hospital, where he died some hours after admission.

A man employed in Anderson's stables in Hoboken was overcome by the heat in the morning and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 2 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 84°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 87½°; 9 P. M., 83°; 12 P. M., 78°. Average temperature yesterday, 80½°.

Atrocious Attempt at Murder in Hackensack, N. J.

An Italian, named Dominick Bruskka, employed by Messrs. Andrew & Joseph Sears, brick manufacturers, of Hackensack, as a prisoner in the Bergen County Jail, charged with having attempted to take the life of John Sears, a nephew of his employers. The Italian had had frequent troubles with his employers, growing out of his habits of drink. The attack upon young Sears was made late on Saturday evening. While the latter was walking along the plank road, in company with some young friends, Bruskka sprang upon him with an open razor, and gave him several terrible cuts. One of these laid open the victim's face from the left eye downward, and severed the tongue. After laying Sears upon the ground insensible Bruskka fled to the woods, but was afterward captured.

The Denville, N. J., Camp-Meeting.

It is estimated that over 8,000 persons slept at Camp Tabor, N. J., on Saturday night. During the day trains full to the car platforms of new visitors were arriving every hour at the station. The number in attendance at the Saturday evening exercises was far greater than ever before seen at one service at the camp. Yesterday there were no public services, but prayer-meetings were held in most of the tents, while thousands of spectators roamed about the grounds.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Ferris Tragedy—Interview with the Prisoner—Terrible Result of a Quarrel Between Two Brothers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872.

Charles Ferris, of Verbank, Dutchess County, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from a fractured skull, caused by a blow from a gun barrel at the hands of his brother, James Ferris. The affair has created much excitement in the vicinity. The blow was administered last Thursday night after dark, since which time deceased remained in a semi-unconscious state. As soon as death occurred James gave himself up to the authorities, and at 12 o'clock last night was lodged in the jail in this city, where I visited him at 9 o'clock this morning. He is confined in the third cell of the lower corridor on the west side, and at intervals has the freedom of the corridor. He is short in stature, but very muscular, and were it not for severe hurts on his nose and forehead, which discolor the skin, his countenance would not present a repulsive appearance, but to the contrary. As I accosted him he seemed to feel his situation keenly and talked in low and subdued tones. He made to me the following statement:

"My name is James Ferris, and I reside at Verbank, Dutchess County. Last Thursday, the 15th, I had been around Verbank among some gypsies who were encamped there. One of them was around with me during the afternoon. Toward night two of them got into a fight at Alonzo Davis' hotel. Charles, my brother, said something about a gypsy's dog holding the gypsy's hat. The gypsy said no man could take the hat away from the dog. Charles said he would take it out of the dog's mouth or kill the dog. The gipsy told him if he killed the dog he would kill him. One word brought on another, and a fight ensued. Two gypsies pounded my brother till he begged. They beat and kicked him till I pulled one of them off. Then another undertook to pitch on him, but I stopped him. Then Charley sat on a chair on the stoop, when a gypsy ran up and struck him a terrible blow in the face. It blackened his face immediately. Again I pulled the gypsy away, when Charles went to the brook and washed himself and went home. We had all been drinking. When he got home he told his wife he had had a muss with the gypsies, and that I had pitched in and helped whip him and kick him, and that by —— he would shoot me. He then took his gun down before his wife and said he was loading it to shoot me; he would blow my brains out the instant I came there or as soon as he laid eyes on me. I have lived with him and his family twelve years. I was boarding with him then. His wife and Mrs. Hunt came to Verbank after dark and saw me. They said, "Uncle Jim, can't you go home with one of us?" We live just a little ways out of the place. Charley's wife saw I had been drinking some. I told her no, that she could take the horse and drive up and I would be up in a few moments. The horse was taken and in a little while after I started. Jimmy Tobin, Mr. Houghtaling and Alonzo Adams started with me. When we reached Mr. Caldwell's house Mr. Houghtaling stopped, and Mr. Adams went on a little ahead. Jimmy Tobin and myself walked together. When we reached my brother Charley's yard, Mrs. Hunt came out of the door and said excitedly: "Jim has got the gun loaded and cocked, and says he will shoot you as quick as he sees you; what will you do?" While she was talking, I saw Charley coming toward us with his gun in his hand; I told Mrs. Hunt to walk toward him so that he couldn't see me, and then I stooped down under a bush. Jimmy Tobin was at my side, close by. Charley spoke to Mrs. Hunt, saying, "Alice, is this you?" She replied: "No, Charley; it is me." Jimmy Tobin then stepped over a fence close by, and I crept up behind him. Jimmy had gone a rod or two when he exclaimed: "Halloo, Charley; what's the matter?" Charley replied: "By ——, I'm going to shoot Jim; I will blow his head right off." Then I crept down closer, and as I got to the gate, Charley came right up with the gun. I screened my body behind the gate-post as well as I could. He then either tried to stick the gun through the pickets or knock the gate open, I don't know which, for I was greatly excited. Finally he knocked the gate open, and as the gun barrel came through, I grabbed it with my right hand and said: "Charles, are you going to shoot me?" Before he had a chance to answer, I drew back my left hand and hit him lightly on the chin, while with my right I was doing all I could to hold the gun away from me. Then a struggle took place for the possession of the gun, and I finally got it, when I drew back to strike Charles with the stock end. I was so excited I missed him and hit Jimmy Tobin on the leg. Again I struck at him, and again accidently hit Jimmy. By this time Charles had recovered from the struggle, and I observed an ax standing by the gate-post. Then I struck at Charles with one hand, and using the barrel end of the gun. The time I hit him on the back side of the head with the barrel. He fell and commenced to groan terribly. I dropped the gun, and putting my arm under his head, told him I thought I had killed him and was very sorry for it, and wanted him to say if he wanted me hung if he died. He couldn't answer. I helped carry him in the house, and kept requesting him to say if he wanted me hung if he died. He couldn't speak, but shook his head no and squeezed my hand. The cut on his head was an inch and a half long, and I held his head while the doctors dressed the wound, or till they commenced to cut into the wound, when I could stand it no longer."

Here the prisoner became visibly affected and I withdrew. The deceased leaves a wife and six children. There was a report that the quarrel originated about a house and lot, but the prisoner says the report is untrue.

The commitment states that the prisoner committed the act in self-defense. He has engaged the services of Wm. J. Tharn, Esq., as counsel. Some of his friends have visited him today in jail. He is a bachelor, and about forty years of age.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mary Cronin, aged thirty-five, of No. 28 Rivington-street, quarreled with her husband Michael, and, during the scuffle which ensued, Michael caught hold of her ear-ring and tore the lobe of her ear through. The woman was attended by Dr. Saville, and left for home.

At a late hour on Saturday night, John Goory, of Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, made an attack upon the lager-beer saloon of Gustave Fritz, No. 443 West Fifty-second-street, by throwing glasses and stones through the windows. During the mêlée, Maggie Fritz, aged four years, daughter of the proprietor, was struck on the head with a broken lager-beer glass, thrown by Goory, and was very seriously wounded. Goory was arrested by Officer Katchell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, Geo. W. Kelly, of No. 782 Tenth-avenue, and Jacob Dunner, of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, became involved in a quarrel in Tenth-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street. A fight ensued, and while the men were clinched Dunner stabbed Kelly in the back and shoulder, inflicting very serious wounds. The wounded man was taken to his home. Dunner was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

At one o'clock yesterday morning, Martin Stanford, aged twenty-six, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 336 East Thirty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the back and dangerously injured by James Johnson, alias "Arthur Quinn," aged twenty-two, who resides at No. 324 East Thirty-eighth-street. It appears that the wife of Stanford was standing in front of their residence waiting for her husband, who was talking with some friends a few doors away. Johnson and a companion passed along, going toward First-avenue, when Johnson's companion made an insulting remark to Mrs. Stanford. Stanford came up and struck the man who had insulted his wife. He was then set upon by Johnson, who stabbed him in the back with a large-bladed knife, inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was attended by Dr. Smith and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Johnson was arrested by Patrolman Gaw, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. Johnson's companion made his escape, and the Police are in search of him. It is feared that Stanford is fatally wounded.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, Thomas Murray, residing in Third-avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, came to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station suffering from a severe wound of the right wrist, evidently inflicted with some sharp instrument. He refused to state how he had received the wound. He was attended by Dr. Smith, and left for home.

A quarrel occurred last evening, in the apartments of Joshua Johnson, a colored truckman, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 220 South Fifty-avenue, between Johnson and James Smith, a white man, which, it is thought, will result in the death of the latter. Johnson is married to a white woman, and Smith is married to a negress. The latter and Johnson are related. Last evening, while the Smiths, who live at No. 118 Delancey-street, were on a visit to Johnson, a quarrel arose, during which Smith, who was being overpowered by Johnson, seized a hatchet and struck the latter on the head, causing a very serious wound. A desperate struggle for the weapon followed, and as the belligerents approached the window, Johnson, by a great effort, seized Smith about the waist and lifting him from his feet buried him out of the window. The man fell a distance of forty feet, and received serious internal injuries. Both the combatants were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, and subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital.

While Ernest Youngblood, aged thirty-one, of No. 349 West Thirty second-street, was returning from work at the gas-house of the Metropolitan Company, and when at Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, he was attacked by some unknown men, one of whom cut him through the ear with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended by Dr. Kemp and sent home.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Kellear, aged thirty-five, a native of Scotland, who had been committed to the Tombs for insanity, died there yesterday.

A concert was given yesterday afternoon at Jones' Wood Park, Sixty-eighth-street and East River, by the remaining members of the Irish National Band.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Donner was committed for stabbing Charles W. Kelley, of No. 782 Tenth-avenue, in the back, on Saturday night.

Michael McDermott, charged with beating and kicking John Connell, of No. 340 East Twentieth-street, was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

Adolph Werner, aged ten, of No. 413 West Thirty-ninth-street, fell into the cellar of the new building No. 416 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Matthew Gibson, aged thirty-five, of No. 71 Washington-street, had his right arm fractured while skylarking with Charles Kramer, yesterday. He was sent to Park Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, George Jackson was charged with stealing $8 from Margaret Thum, of No. 32 East Fourth-street. He was held in $500 to answer.

Kate Grant was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for purloining $50 from Robert Johnson, of No. 327 Spring-street. Justice Cox held the prisoner to answer in $1,000 bail.

John Rooney, of No. 310 East Thirty-first-street, on Saturday night had his pocket picked by Thomas Henderson, who was yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

An unknown man, about fifty years of age, fell into the basement of No. 361 Third-avenue yesterday afternoon and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Henry Gerken, aged twelve, of No. 37 Sullivan-street, was run over at the corner of Broome and Hudson streets yesterday by Engine No. 31, of the Fire Department and dangerously injured.

George M. Stein, aged eleven years, of No. 241 Avenue A, fell overboard at the foot of East Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His remains were recovered and taken to his late residence, where an inquest will be held.

Richard Sandiford, of No. 312 Eighth-avenue, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for defrauding an old lady, named Jane Martin, of No. 382 West Twenty-fifth-street, out of $45. Justice Cox held the prisoner to answer in $500.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Aug. 8 and Queenstown on Aug. 9, reached this port yesterday, with mail-news later by three days than that previously at hand. We are once more indebted to the management and officers of the line for copious supplies of foreign papers.

On Saturday night John Gray threw a stone through the window of Gustav Fritz' house, No. 443 West Fifty-second-street, and struck a child four years of age. The child is dying. Gray was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed to await the result of its injuries.

In a quarrel between Martin Sanford, of No. 336 East Thirty-eighth-street, and Jerome Johnson, alias Arthur Quinn, in Thirty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, on Saturday night, a former was stabbed. Johnson was arrested and held to answer in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

The Cosmopolitan Conference held its customary Sunday afternoon meeting yesterday at the Turn Hall, in East Fourth-street. The question for discussion was the labor issue and the eight-hour problem. Addresses were made by C. Osborne Ward, Matthew J. Kane and others.

While a coach driven by Patrick Coffey was proceeding down Fifth-avenue yesterday afternoon the horses became unmanageable and ran away, coming in collision with a wagon driven by John Owens, of No. 266 Sixth-street. The wagon was demolished and Owens was severely injured.

Francis Frobach, a German, fifty-two years of age, residing at No. 47 Delancey-street, who was shot in the left ear by some unknown person in Westchester County, near the Harlem Bridge, on the 20 of August, as already fully reported in the TIMES, died yesterday at the Park Hospital. The mystery surrounding the case has not been solved.

A meeting of the International Working Men's Association was held yesterday at No. 129 Spring-street. A committee of five was appointed from Section 9 of the I. W. A. to visit the City Government to purchase coal and sell the same during the Winter to the poor at cost price. It was reported that the painters' strike for eight hours had terminated successfully.

The first moonlight excursion and picnic of the officers of Charities and Correction has been arranged to take place this week. Messrs. Kellock, Flagler and Burke have been appointed a committee of arrangements. The excursionists will leave the pier foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday, and will, doubtless, have a pleasant trip.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Conner, of the Fourth Precinct, found James Murphy, aged twenty-four, a painter, lying on the side-walk in front of his residence at the south-west corner of Henry and Oliver streets. He was insensible and terribly injured. He was removed to Park Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission. On investigation it was ascertained that Murphy had fallen out of the window of his bed-room while asleep, and striking on the side-walk, sustained the injuries which resulted in death.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Jenning, eighteen, Daniel Simpson, nineteen, and Martin Rorke, fourteen, were arrested yesterday for gambling in the basement of the Court-house.

Owen McCue was arrested at 12 o'clock Saturday night, for robbing the money-box of one of the street-cars at the Franklin-avenue stables. He was caught in the act.

A three-year-old child of Patrick Wickam, residing in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue, died yesterday afternoon, from the effect of burns received Saturday afternoon, while playing with matches.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Frank A. Stelle, aged twenty-two years, of No. 841 Dean-street, while sailing in a small boat